"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Friday, fair, warmer; moderate east and southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,718. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

CARRANZA OUT, GEN. VILLAREAL TO RULE MEXICO

Military Convention Accepts First Chief's Resignation and Nominates His Successor.

VILLA CLAIMS A VICTORY

Villareal His Choice for Provisional President After Calderon—Carranza Men Satisfied.

NO OPPOSITION EXPECTED

New Chief Is Now Governor of Nueva Leon—Revolted Against Diaz in 1906.

ARIZONA GOVERNOR RELENTS

Won't Send Militia to Border, but Supports Government—Carranza Seizes Tramways.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalists in charge of the executive power in Mexico City was presented to the convention at Aguascalientes, Mexico, this afternoon, according to advices received in Washington, and was accepted.

Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, the President of the convention, who is Carranza's appointee as Governor of the State of Nueva Leon, was nominated for Provisional President. Advices received in Washington tonight indicated that Gen. Villareal probably would be the convention's choice for Provisional President. He is one of the two Villa candidates, is understood to be satisfactory to the Carranza Generals and recently was sent on a mission by Carranza to negotiate with Zapata, who is represented as having taken a liking to Villareal.

The first news of the resignation of Gen. Carranza came in the following telegram from Gen. Villa's headquarters at Juarez to his representative in Washington:

The resignation of Gen. Carranza as Provisional President of Mexico was presented to the Aguascalientes Convention at 8 o'clock this afternoon and was promptly accepted.

Immediately Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, President of the Convention, was nominated for the Provisional Presidency, and at the hour of filing this message no serious opposition had developed against him.

At the morning session the convention abandoned the plan of a commission form of government for Mexico until such time as an election to fill the unexpired Diaz term could be held. When this decision was reached it became obvious that one of the two Villa candidates, Villareal or Calderon, would be nominated as soon as the resignation of Carranza was placed before the convention.

The nomination of Villareal and his certain election to the Provisional Presidency is a complete victory for Villa and his supporters. Villareal is a man of exceptional ability, and his election to the Presidency will have the effect of setting aside the personal differences between leaders in Mexican affairs which have kept the republic in a ferment since the overthrow of Diaz, and is believed to mark the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity in Mexico.

While the Villa forces are describing Villareal as "one of the two Villa candidates," it is asserted here in other Mexican circles that Villareal has a very strong support from the Carranza element in the convention. He has been a Carranza rather than a Villa General, having served during the Carranza revolution as a General in the Division of the Northeast, commanded by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, and is at the present time Governor of Nuevo Leon by appointment of Gen. Carranza.

The statement that Gen. Carranza was prepared to submit his resignation to the convention today was expected in all circles in Washington connected with Mexican matters. In these circles it had been declared that the convention would name its Provisional President from a list of three—Ernando Iglesias Calderon, Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, and Eduardo Hay. Calderon, who is leader of the Liberal Party in Mexico, was Villa's first choice for Provisional President. Calderon was unwilling to accept the office unless every element in Mexico favored him.

Villa did not relish the attitude of Calderon and swung his support to Villareal. This was done, it is understood, despite the fact that for a long while Villa was opposed to any military man becoming Provisional President. The naming of Villareal, who is a full-fledged General, as Provisional President would likewise run counter to a plank of the Torreon agreement, but the men who made the Torreon agreement are sitting in the Aguascalientes Convention.

Villareal is a man of splendid education and attainments, according to statements made in Mexican circles of conflicting interest in Washington tonight. The rival factions here speak in terms of high praise of Villareal, who is described as radical but not dangerous. In 1906, Villareal started a revolution against the elder Diaz, and was com-

Continued on Page 5.

PORTUGAL MOBILIZES, EXPECTED TO JOIN WAR

Great Britain's Oldest Ally Likely to Aid Her in African Conflicts.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Portugal has not yet declared war against Germany as was reported today, but it is learned in official quarters in London that a partial mobilization of Portuguese troops will be ordered tomorrow.

It is added that Portugal is preparing for all eventualities, and that if she participates in the war it will be on the side of Great Britain, her ally.

The Lisbon correspondent of the Central News says it is reported that the German Minister to Portugal and other Germans residing in Lisbon are about to leave for Madrid.

As a result of Cabinet meetings and conferences between the leaders of the various parties and the President of the Republic, the correspondent continues, it has been resolved to convoke Congress next Friday in order to pass a vote for the mobilization of Portuguese troops.

LISBON, Oct. 14.—According to dispatches received here from Loanda, martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Portuguese Congo, where Portugal would be in the best position to aid her ally, England.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU IN BLACK SEA FIGHT?

Heavy Firing Heard Starts a Report That Cruisers Are Attacking Russians.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Bucharest, coming by way of Rome, says:

"Heavy cannonading has been heard the past day off Kustendje, (on the Black Sea.) It is believed that the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag and yesterday undertook to escort from Sulina several transports laden with munitions, have attacked or been attacked by the Russian fleet."

ROME, Oct. 14.—A report from Constantinople today said that the Commander of the former German cruiser Goeben would become the head of the Turkish fleet and that he aimed to attack the Russian fleet for the mastery of the Black Sea and to threaten the Russian coast.

SAW CAVALRY CHARGE THROUGH INFANTRY

Airman Describes a Thrilling Attack on a German Column in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A young English aviator, who was injured in a landing accident, tells how he saw what he described as a real "old-fashioned cavalry charge."

"A considerable body of German infantry advancing across a wide valley lost the support of their guns through the destructive fire of French seventy-fives.

"They were attacked on one side by the French dragoons and on the other by English cavalry. Both arrived almost simultaneously and rode right through the German column. Then they wheeled and charged again, cutting the German force to pieces.

"The infantrymen, caught unawares, were unable to resist effectively, and after the second attack they broke and ran for cover, pursued to the edge of a wood by the horsemen, whose sabres were flashing in the sunlight."

The airman concluded:

"A regular picture it was, I tell you. We airmen are the only ones who are seeing this war properly."

FRENCH WOMEN BUY BONDS TO AID NATION

Steady Sale of National Defense Securities Shows Popular Confidence in the Outcome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—(Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Mention has already been made of the remarkable success obtained by the emergency issue of national defense bonds. They are now being taken up at a rate well over £2,500,000 ($12,500,000) a week and never once have the subscriptions dropped below £2,000,000 ($10,000,000)—a fact all the more extraordinary when it is recalled that practically all the men of the nation are under arms and in a great majority of cases it is the women who have taken it upon themselves to subscribe.

The fact must not be lost sight of also that at first it was impossible to draw much money from the banks, no matter what the size of one's bank balance might be. This has been remedied in so far as money for subscription purposes is concerned, orders having been given that the banks are to pay out whatever is demanded for the purchase of bonds. The amount issued already totals over £8,000,000 ($40,000,000.)

The German rush to Paris in no wise impaired the faith of the capital as to the outcome of the war.

GERMANS FIGHT DUTCH.

Crossed Border and Opposed Internment—Dozen Killed or Wounded.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Daily News says that on Friday German soldiers entered Holland near Rossendaal.

The officer in command refused to submit to internment and a fight ensued, a dozen Germans being killed or wounded.

60,000 IN OSTEND RUSH FOR SHIPS

Refugees Gathered There Expect German Host to Appear at Any Moment.

AEROPLANE CAUSES PANIC

Not Ships Enough and Thousands Add Another Day to Long Wait.

MANY WOUNDED ARE MOVED

No Sign of Authority Left in the Once Brilliant Summer Resort—Escape by Land Cut Off.

OSTEND, Oct. 14, (Via London.)—Ostend's fate hangs in the balance. The Government has left, King Albert and the main military headquarters left Tuesday, and 60,000 panic-stricken people await the action of the Germans, who are known to have a large force within twenty miles of the city.

The inhabitants are fleeing as fast as ships can be provided to carry them to England. Hospitals were emptied today and the docks were lined with injured soldiers. Hundreds were carried on litters, while those less severely wounded hobbled on canes and crutches, supported by Red Cross nurses, doctors, nuns, and priests.

The wounded had preference on the transports provided for the beleagured city while 25,000 struggling persons were massed upon the docks and terminals in an effort to find a place on the refugee ships. A German Taube flew over the harbor and struck terror to these below, many of whom had made their way here from Antwerp. They feared that aeroplanes might attempt to drop bombs on the docks and the great glass sheds which cover the joint terminals of the railways and steamers.

The Belgian soldiers guarding the docks opened fire on the aeroplane, and continued the fusillade for ten minutes. This created still greater consternation among the thousands of women and children, many of whom had sat for three days on the cement floor of the great terminal sheds, their nerves at the breaking point.

Escape by Land Cut Off.

Escape is cut off from all sides by land, and thousands were still gathered miserably on the docks when the last relief ship left late this afternoon. No steamers leave Ostend at night because of the danger from mines. Still the crowds remained on the piers, where they will pass another anxious night awaiting the dawn and more ships.

Even the refugees who managed to find deck space on the crowded transports were not all relieved of the terrible strain under which they have been laboring for the watchful Taube flew over the steamers carefully observing their movements as they sailed out of the harbor.

The aeroplane did not drop bombs, however, as one of them had on previous days when both civil and military hospitals were so narrowly missed by exploding shells that the Belgians charged that the Germans were aiming at the hospitals.

Last night was a horrible nightmare to the residents of Ostend and the thousands of refugees fleeing before the German invasion. Wounded soldiers were brought here by the score from Ghent. It is reported that they were engaged on Monday near Ghent in a serious battle with the Germans. The Allies are said to have had a small force against a large German force and were obliged to withdraw toward the west. Consequently there is virtually no obstacle to the German advance on Ostend.

Firing in the direction of Ghent was heard plainly in Ostend on Monday and Tuesday. The terrified refugees who were at the siege of Atwerp blanched as they listened to the bombardment and increased the fear among the residents of Ostend by describing the horrors of that fallen fortress.

Most of the business houses in Ostend closed yesterday, and professional men, merchants and hotelkeepers joined the throng which dared not leave the water front for fear of losing their places in the ever-growing line of men, women and children clamoring for a chance to escape.

All taxicabs and cab horses in Ostend were taken by the army long ago, so there was little means of transportation. The tram cars were commandeered by the hospitals, and civilians had little chance to ride. The hotels near the quay, which remained open, were crowded with refugees who had money and begged for the opportunity to rent even a chair.

Expected Germans Yesterday.

Tuesday night brought insistent reports that the Germans would enter Ostend on Wednesday at dawn, with the result that few persons in the city slept. Before daybreak every street of Ostend was alive with Belgians making their way to the water front. Hundreds of fishermen took their families and friends away in their small boats, which sailed out of the shipping basin in a steady stream loaded down with frightened women and children carrying their personal effects wrapped in tablecloths and blankets.

The failure of the Germans to arrive at daybreak afforded only a slight relief to the anxious crowds. Rumors were current that German cavalry was less than twenty miles away and the appearance of the Taube in the sky was taken as an indication that the Germans were perfecting their plan for entering the city.

Practically no government of any sort remains at Ostend. The departure of King Albert and the military headquar-

Continued on Page 4.

BELGIAN ARMY QUITS OSTEND, JOINS ALLIES; FRENCH GAIN IN FIERCE FIGHTS NEAR BORDER; BERLIN REPORTS DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS

GERMANS RECAPTURE LYCK

Russians from Warsaw Defeated and 8000 Prisoners Taken.

PRZEMYSL STILL ATTACKED

Relief Columns Are Now Fighting with Russians East and South of Fortress.

LILLE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

Hostile Troops Sent There, It Is Said—Warning Given as to Rheims Cathedral.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp gives this official dispatch, received there from German headquarters yesterday:

The enemy, including part of the Antwerp garrison, is hastily retreating from Ghent toward the coast, pursued by our troops.

We have occupied Lille and captured 4,500 prisoners.

The municipality informed the German commander that Lille was an open town, but nevertheless hostile troops were sent there and ordered to hold out until a turning movement from Dunkirk was executed. The troops from Dunkirk failed to arrive, with the result that during the German attack the town was slightly damaged.

From the front in France there is nothing new.

Two heavy French batteries have been posted near the cathedral in Rheims. Also light signals have been observed from one of the towers. The French methods of warfare continue to show no regard for the protection of the cathedral, and it will be the fault of the French if the beautiful building falls a victim to the war.

In the Eastern theatre the Russians have been repulsed near Schirwindt, East Prussia. They lost 3,000 prisoners, twenty-six cannon, and twelve machine guns.

Lyck, East Prussia, is again in our possession, and Biala has been evacuated by the enemy.

Further south the Russian troops from Warsaw were defeated and 8,000 prisoners and twenty-five guns taken.

The following official statement given out in Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"It was announced officially in Vienna yesterday that our troops, advancing against Przemysl, supported by a sortie of the garrison, have repulsed the encircling troops in such a way that the enemy is now able to maintain his position only before the eastern front of the fortress. Several military bridges near Sounica broke down during the retreat and many Russians were drowned in the River San.

"Fighting east of Chyrow (Galicia) continues. Our cavalry drove back a Cossack division in the direction of Drohobycz. Marches and fighting during the past few weeks have been made extremely difficult on account of the very unfavorable weather and the conditions of the roads, but the capacity of our brave troops has been brilliantly proved.

"The Stettin Neueste Nachrichten states that on Monday three steamers bound from Sweden and Russia to England were brought into Swinemunde by German torpedo boats, which captured the vessels near Falsterbo, (Sweden.) A vessel carrying provisions for Russia and two vessels carrying wood from Russia to England also were brought into Swinemunde by German torpedo boats Monday."

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy here tonight announced the receipt of an official wireless message from the home Government as follows:

"Polish refugees in Vienna give information that the Russians, after the occupation of Lemberg, sent the famous Polish Library housed in the Ossolinsky Institute to St. Petersburg. The most prominent public edifices in the town have been undermined and the Russians have declared their intention to blow them up as soon as they are forced to leave the town. This news has created consternation and anger in Polish circles.

"Our advance in Galicia has forced the Russians to lessen their efforts against Przemysl. Yesterday morning our bombardment greatly weakened the Russians, who began to withdraw part of their forces at Lancut. Our advancing columns met strong Russian forces, fighting with which is still continuing. Kuzwadow, on the San, has been retaken by us.

"In the Carpathians the Russians are fleeing from the Maramaros district at Botoske."

Dr. Alexander von Nuber de Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, gave out the following wireless message from Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday:

According to official news dated Oct. 10 our counter offensive, which goes hand-in-hand with the advance of strong German forces toward the Vistula line in Russian Poland, has already successfully advanced to the Rzeszow-Lancut-Sanok passes of the Carpathians.

The Russians retreat everywhere. Their desperate attempts to take Przemysl were repulsed and they were about to give up the siege.

The Russian columns that crossed the Carpathians at three points were thrown back with heavy losses. The passes are already in the possession of our army advancing on the offensive.

Our advance in Servia proceeds slowly and binds the Servian main forces. The Servian-Montenegrin forces, which have been advancing toward Sarajevo, were thrown back in several fights and are now retreating partly toward the Servian, partly toward the Montenegrin Sanjack frontier.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—The following official communication from the General Staff was issued tonight:

"On the left bank of the Vistula, along the roads leading from Warsaw to Ivangorod, our troops on Oct. 13 successfully pressed back the German forces. One of our regiments captured two German companies.

"Fighting continues to the south of Przemysl.

"There are no important changes on the other fronts."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy here, received today the following official dispatch from Petrograd:

"A battle has begun on a line extending from the country around Warsaw along the rivers Vistula and San to Przemysl and further to the south to the River Dniester.

"In East Prussia the situation remains unchanged."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The following Servian official statement, given out in Nish, has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company:

"On Sunday night the enemy attempted two attacks on the extreme right wing of the front between Svornik, (Bosnia,) and Losnitza, (Servia.) The attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Austrians.

"On Monday morning they attempted to attack the Servians twice on the left bank of the Save River, but were repulsed on each occasion with great loss. Our artillery by its accurate fire spread panic in the ranks of the enemy."

BERLIN OFFICIAL NEWS CHEERING TO BRITONS

Disproves Austrian Reports of the Raising of Przemysl Siege and Recapture of Lemberg.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Daily News says:

"In the midst of the silence which the British War Office preserves the chief source of information is supplied by news sent out by wireless from Berlin. So far as the facts of the military situation are concerned this news is generally reliable. It does not tell all the unpleasant facts, of course, and it does not understate pleasant facts—pleasant, that is, from the German point of view; but it does not deliberately falsify in the way that Vienna habitually does now.

"The message from Berlin which is printed today is significant by its modesty. There is no claim to any conspicuous success in the western field and the tribute which is paid to the French defense in the vicinity of Verdun suggests anything but the language of a triumphant or even of a hopeful enemy. It is much the best description we have seen of the methods of the French Army and of the difficulties which beset the path of the Germans in this area.

"It is singular that we should have to turn to news sent out by the enemy not merely for enlightenment, but for tonic. Why in the name of all that is reasonable should the public, which waits day by day with so much patient anxiety, be denied some knowledge of the things which would give it confi-

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Summary of War News.

An Anglo-French force has occupied Ypres, driving out the Germans, according to the Paris official bulletin. London likewise announces that British troops are pressing von Kluck's flank, which has apparently fallen back.

The main Belgian Army, according to the official proclamation issued by the Ministry, is in touch with the allied forces, close to the northern frontier.

The German forces moving from Ghent are probably close to Ostend, which is practically denuded of troops and likely to be occupied at any moment.

The German Army Headquarters report stated that there is nothing new in the situation in France. It dealt mainly with the big battle which is impending in Russian Poland. It was also stated that advices from Vienna indicated that the Russian Army, which was besieging Przemysl, was repulsed, and is now only able to maintain a position before the eastern front of the fortress.

The Russian General Staff reports that the Germans have received a setback in their march toward Warsaw. They have been pressed back on the left bank of the Vistula River, and during their retreat two companies were captured. In Galicia it is stated that fighting continues south of Przemysl.

Portugal has not declared war on Germany, as was reported early yesterday morning, but a partial mobilization of her forces will be ordered tomorrow and martial law has been declared in Portuguese Congo.

The former German cruisers Breslau and Gosben, which were sold to Turkey, are said to have appeared in the Black Sea. The British Ambassador at Constantinople has requested the women of the embassy to leave on Monday, according to a news dispatch from Amsterdam.

RUSSIANS AND SERBS IN CRUSHING DEFEATS

Times Correspondent in Berlin Told of German Successes in the East.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. (via Sayville, N. Y.)—The German Government policy not to deceive the public regarding events has established absolute confidence. No statement yet made has been wrong. There has been absolute frankness and truth even in disaster. This is vouched for by American officers here. I can vouch for the following facts:

After resting on well-fortified positions which the Russians dare not attack, the Austro-Hungarian Army, aided by Germans, took the offensive in Galicia and Poland on the whole line the 4th of October. This sudden move took the Russians by surprise. Six Russian divisions were completely defeated at Lancut. The fortress of Przemysl had been besieged. The Russian attacks were beaten off with enormous losses for the Russians in men and material. Their losses in the last attack were more than 10,000. Now the Russians have been compelled to give up the siege and are being driven on the whole front.

[An official report received last night from Vienna and issued by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy from its Summer headquarters at Manchester, Mass., indicated that the siege of Przemysl had not been entirely raised. Berlin advices from Vienna announced that the Russians still held their positions to the east of the fortress.]

In Hungary the Russians who crossed the Carpathians are also driven back and practically annihilated. In the Uszok Pass alone they lost 8,000 dead.

On the Servian front the incursions into Hungary and Bosnia have been beaten back, and more than 20,000 Servians and an enormous amount of ammunition with many guns have been captured. The Austrian troops have taken the offensive, crossed the Drina, and advanced far into Servia, whose resistance seems to be quite broken.

The spirit of the Austro-Hungarian Army and population is excellent.

I have proved by Americans that the stories of cholera in Vienna are absolutely false.

Six correspondents are going to the front this week. I expect to be included.

80,000 BELGIANS STILL ABLE TO WAGE WAR

Need Only Ten Days Rest, Says Diplomat—King and Queen With Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—M. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister at Peking, now here engaged in refugee work, when interviewed today declared that Belgium was not nearly through fighting despite the fall of Antwerp and other untoward happenings. He said:

"We still have an army of 80,000 men, which is practically intact, headed by the King, with the Queen always near by and with no other intention than staying with the King throughout. There is no truth in the reports that the Queen is in England.

"The army is now sadly worn and tired and in need of rest and food. For weeks the men have been unable to obtain sleep and proper nourishment, and if they only can get about ten days' rest now they will be ready to re-enter the fray prepared to fight until victory is finally obtained, as we feel certain it will.

BOMB INSURANCE SOARS IN LONDON

Residents, Including Some Well Known Americans, Swamp Lloyd's With Applications for Policies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Some well-known Americans in London are among those who have obtained insurance against bombs. One of the properties thus insured is the office of the American Society, and a resident American said today that several American women of title were known to have taken out policies.

There was such a rush today for insurance against bombs that the rates at Lloyd's took a decided upward turn, being the highest for risks near the houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, the Mansion House, the Bank of England, Saint Paul's Cathedral and the railroad stations. Around such places the rate is from five shillings ($1.25) to seven shillings and six pence ($1.87), and even ten shillings ($2.50) in some localities. The rate has been two shillings and six pence (62½ cents) per cent.

One well-known broker said tonight:

"We have been swamped today with requests for insuring houses against bombs; consequently the rate took a decided jump. It was natural that in some districts it should be higher than in others because certain buildings are considered objective point; for the Germans' attack should they invade this country."

The so-called airship clause of the policies reads as follows:

"This policy is to cover risk of loss of and (or) damage to the property hereby insured directly caused by aerial craft, hostile or otherwise, including bombs and (or) missiles dropped or thrown therefrom, including risk of fire and (or) explosions directly caused thereby."

One firm in Oxford Street is said to have a policy for $750,000 on its premises and contents at five shillings ($1.25) per cent.

An official of one of the great insurance companies here said today:

"Several large insurance companies have decided to write no policies against damage by bombs. They took such a step after considerable deliberation. They are of the opinion in the event of a real invasion by the Germans there would be a great chance that it would be impossible to pay claims."

Another question considered by the principal companies was the possibility of heavy loss on such policies, in view of which they were unwilling to make other policyholders share such responsibility.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good; the Zeppelin scare is filling the purses of the Lloyds underwriters, who have suffered unprecedented sea losses in the last few years.

AIRMAN'S BOMB MISSES JOFFRE AND POINCARE

German Flier Brought Down by French Aviator Who Is Decorated on the Spot.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

"Now that the headquarters of the French Staff has been changed, it has become possible to announce that when President Poincaré visited Gen. Joffre last week at Romilly-sur-Seine a German aviator dropped a bomb into the town, doing no damage.

"The news of the approaching visit of President Poincaré had been communicated to the enemy by a spy. One of their best pilots was sent out with a bomb, which he was ordered to drop on the quarters occupied by the President and Gen. Joffre.

"A French aviator, named Franms, immediately pursued and brought down the raider. Franms was rewarded by M. Poincaré, who pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on the aviator's tunic."

IMPORTED BOCK PANETELA. Vuelta Arriba. Mild and sweet. Never bitter.—Adv.

ALLIES' LINES ADVANCED

They Reoccupy Ypres in Force and Press on Von Kluck's Flank.

CHECK MOVE TOWARD COAST

Germans Renew Their Desperate Assault to the South Around Lassigny.

ARMY IS CLOSE TO OSTEND

And Occupation of Seaport Without Resistance Is Expected at Any Moment.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—While it is fully expected that the Germans will reach Ostend and other ports in the northwest of Belgium, if they have not done so already, they will be met with a stubborn resistance in any attempt to extend the right wing of their main army through the Department of Pas-de-Calais to the French northern ports. They have, in fact, fallen back in this region in the face of the offensive movement of the Allies.

A few days ago the German cavalry were fighting as far west as Hazebrouck and Cassel, but today, according to the French official communication, issued this afternoon, the west of this battle extends from La Bassée through Estaires to Bailleul on the Belgian frontier, while across the border the Allies have occupied Ypres. This is a distinct gain for the Allies and shows that the German attempt to work around their left has failed, the German right being bent back toward Lille and Courtrai, both of which places the invaders hold with strong forces.

It is in this region that the heavy blows, which both sides hope will bring about a decisive result in the long battle, will be struck, and it is because of this that the Germans will be able to make their way to Ostend, although even there some allied troops have been left to inflict what damage they can before joining the larger body further south.

The censorship has prohibited any mention of the operations to the north of Arras, which is partly responsible for the belief here that the Allies have prepared what military critics call a "smashing blow, which the longer it is delayed will be the more crushing in its effect."

German reports, coming through Rome, say that the real struggle is only just beginning, and that, if necessary, 5,000,000 men can be called upon by the German authorities for compulsory service, while many volunteers are also available.

ALLIES OCCUPY YPRES.

French War Office Announces It—Denies Berlin Claims.

PARIS, Oct. 14, 11:00 P. M.—After giving out a bulletin in the afternoon telling of the occupation of Ypres by an Anglo-French force and denying some Berlin reports of German successes, the French War Office tonight gave out this communication:

The reports received tonight which are in very general terms indicate no important modification in the situation.

The afternoon bulletin read:

In the Belgian field of operations there were some encounters during the night of Oct. 12-13 and during the day of the 13th in the region around Ghent. English and French troops have occupied Ypres.

First.—On our left wing, as far as the Oise, the operations are developing normally.

Second.—On the centre previous reports of the progress of our armies in the region of Berry-au-Bac have been confirmed.

Third.—Our right wing there is nothing new.

While it is not our custom to reply to the inaccuracies of the German press, it seems to us proper to denounce the false news, published in certain German newspapers, concerning the pretended destruction of two divisions of French cavalry.

This information is absolutely erroneous. The truth is that certain forces of French and German cavalry, with supports, have been engaged for several days along the front at La Bassée, Estaires and Bailleul. The German cavalry succeeded in making a

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vance between the canal of La Bassée and Lys, but they were obliged to draw back in the territory north of the Lys.

The losses sustained by the German cavalry are assuredly as perceptible as our own. One of the German divisions suffered particularly because it was pursued during one entire day by our aviators, who did not cease to threw bombs down upon the German troops.

Another case is the fact that the Germans announce that they are undertaking the investment of Verdun. In this instance also, to learn the truth, it is sufficient to refer to the situation as set forth, on several different occasions, in the French official communications.

The Germans have not succeeded, up to the present time, in hurling themselves against the fortified position of Verdun. They have, however, made two futile efforts to envelop, at a considerable distance, the French forces which are operating around Verdun. One of these efforts was characterized by their attempt to go through the Argonne Forest between Binarville and Varennes. It will be recalled that this movement failed, with very important losses. We did not even announce at the time that two German battalions had been annihilated in this engagement.

A second German effort, with a more considerable body of troops, was made to cross the Meuse in the region of St. Mihiel. While the Germans succeeded in reaching the west bank from Malmey to Chaudercourt, all their efforts to cross failed, the Germans finding themselves taken on the flank by bodies of our troops moving from the south to the north on the southern part of the heights of the Meuse and through the southern Woevre region.

FIGHTING IS DESPERATE.

German Centre Assaults Lassigny—Roye Lost and Won 12 Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The exact positions of the bulk of the allied armies are being kept strictly secret.

The German cavalry around Hazebrouck, which masked a movement of infantry, had already suffered a rude check from the Allies before the battle of Ypres, because the Germans were unable to operate freely in masses, owing to the nature of the ground, where they were virtually at the mercy of the allied infantry and artillery.

Some lively street fighting occurred in Hazebrouck, on which place the Germans made a daring raid. At Arras the Town Hall was burned to the ground during a bombardment.

The point of the line, where the encounters have been the most severe, has suddenly changed from Roye to Lassigny. There the Germans tried to make a break through the Allies. The battle is still progressing, and Roye has been taken and retaken at least twelve times.

The Daily Mail's correspondent in northern France telegraphs under date of Monday:

"The German plan to hold the department of Pas de Calais and deliver a crushing blow to the Allies' left wing has failed thus far. Yesterday and on Saturday our armies drove the enemy still farther back.

"The German Army, which extended from Turcoing to Armentières and was forced from its position last Tuesday, has again met with heavy defeat and been beaten back northward.

"The battle which has been raging at intervals near Arras blazed out again yesterday, and once more the Allies forced the Germans back to the east and north. The German losses are said to be heavy."

FRENCH MASTERS OF ROYE.

Capture 1,000 Horsemen and Battalion of Infantry at Erchen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Liberté gives details, gathered from returned officers, of the most recent fighting around Roye, which show that the French are finally masters of this most desperately contested point.

"On reaching Roye, just retaken for at least the twelfth time," says one officer, "we received orders to make a night march on Erchen, where the enemy was reported in some strength.

"Toward dawn we reached the goal and waited in the utmost silence.

"At 6 A. M. we received the order to fire, and took the enemy completely by surprise, who were unable to rally under the devastating storm of our shells. They broke and fled in disorder.

"At 8 o'clock the white flag appeared. One thousand horsemen and a whole battalion of infantry were made prisoners, besides much material with a field and telephonic outfit."

The press generally agree with the views of the military critic of The London Times that the advance of a German army corps into Lille indicates renewed attempts to crush France by overwhelming numbers. The Intransigeant says:

"Since the failure of the original attack on Paris the German Staff has perhaps had time to concoct another plan."

Despite the loss of Lille, the city remains optimistic, cheered by the French advance near Barry-au-Bac and the official bulletin of reported German cavalry successes in the west, and the alleged investment of Verdun.

The Journal des Debats points out the anomaly of the northern battle position, where "the Germans are advancing on Lille, although retreating from the Allies at Ypres, which is situated on the rear, or at least the extreme right of the German forces operating around Bailleul, which is part of the Lille army."

BRITISH ON GERMAN FLANK.

Official Reports Them Pressing Back Their Opponents.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 10:05 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement tonight:

British troops have been engaged with the enemy toward the left of the allied line (in France) with the result that the Germans have been pressed back slightly on their flank.

The nature of the country in which the fighting has been conducted, being a mining centre, makes rapid progress difficult.

This dispatch has a special interest as the first official indication that British troops outside of cavalry are operating in force in the northwestern department of France, in coincidence with the [illegible] from Paris that [illegible] occupied [illegible]

BERLIN REJOICES AT ANTWERP VICTORY

Crowds Undemonstrative, but Confident of Ultimate Success.

BRITISH DEFENDERS BLAMED

Said to Have Prevented an Earlier Surrender—Denounced for Destroying Ships.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via Sayville, L. I., Oct. 14.)—After being held on the Rotterdam at Plymouth, with all the other passengers, by British officials for seven days, I arrived in Berlin yesterday via London.

Germany is absolutely normal. One wouldn't think that war existed in the country, and the cities show no effect of it. Factories, theatres, cafés—everything is in full blast, and trains are running on schedule except when they are occasionally halted for the troops. Berlin seems the same as on my visit last Spring. One million four hundred thousand volunteers have offered their services, which have not yet been accepted on the ground that they are not needed and only regulars are engaged. There is no sign of mourning, sadness or depression, but utter confidence in the ultimate result.

Flags are displayed everywhere in honor of the capture of Antwerp. Every one is delighted, but there is no open rejoicing and a note of sadness is discernible, inspired by pity for a fallen enemy. The German papers consider the fall of Antwerp more an English defeat than a Belgian. A big movement is now under way to capture the retreating Belgians.

Rejoicing Over Antwerp's Fall.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Oct. 14.)—The joyful news from Antwerp was received last evening. No extra editions of the papers announced the fall of the Belgian city, but the fact became generally known before a late hour, and the streets were filled with people carrying flags. There was no formal demonstration, however, but a quiet feeling of satisfaction over the achievement of German arms was everywhere apparent.

It is commonly believed here that the army will be able soon to force the French lines. The Emperor personally telephoned the news of the fall of Antwerp to the Empress.

It is officially stated that the bomb thrown by British airmen on the Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf caused comparatively little damage. The roof of the shed shows an insignificant hole. It is reported that the airship in the shed was not inflated with gas, and consequently the damage was slight and can be easily repaired.

The King of the Belgians, in order to avoid useless bloodshed, is said here to have intended to surrender Antwerp, but was prevented by the British, who led the defense before the garrison withdrew. The British, it is said, destroyed thirty-two merchant steamers and twenty-two German Rhine vessels lying in the harbor at Antwerp. This act is described as a wanton destruction justified by no military measure in the interest of defense.

The following matter has been given to the press from official sources:

"The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that the Belgian Government after the fall of Antwerp planned to go to London.

"The Baseler Nachrichten says that The Matin of Paris publishes pictures of the Cathedral of Rheims taken after the bombardment of the city, showing that the edifice was only slightly damaged. The Matin at the same time admits that the harm done to the cathedral was insignificant. The Nachrichten deduces that the French official statement relative to the destruction of the cathedral is thus proved untrue.

"An official telegraphic agency of Petrograd admits that the Russians suffered great losses in men and guns during the fighting of September with Austria-Hungary.

"The Reuter Telegram Company reports from Peking that the Japanese have occupied the German island of Yap.

Prisoners Report Ill Treatment.

"It is reported from Basle that German ambulance troops taken prisoners in France and returning by way of Basle complain of serious insults received in French towns. They say that they were spat upon by women, their helmets knocked off, and that they were kicked by mobs, robbed of their luggage, and all but starved to death.

"The German papers consider the fall of Antwerp a British defeat, as the British spurred the reluctant Belgians to continue the resistance. During the bombardment of the city special flags were hoisted on buildings of artistic and historical value at the suggestion of the Germans.

"The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's representative who visited East Prussia says that he established by hearing witnesses that the Russians committed most infamous crimes. They burned without cause three-quarters of the houses in many towns. The Russians sustained terrible losses in the last frontier fights."

German Cyclists Enter Bruges.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Daily Mail's Flushing correspondent telegraphs that 200 German cyclists arrived at Bruges at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

TWO FRENCH GENERALS SLAIN.

Marcot and Rondony Are Killed on the Fighting Line.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—News came today of the death of Gen. Rondony, commander of the Third Brigade of French Colonial Infantry. The general was killed while leading his brigade against the enemy.

Two English nurses have met their death on the field of battle. The women were killed by an exploding shell, while on duty in a field hospital behind the centre of the allied armies.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has given out a dispatch from Paris, saying that Gen. Marcot, former Governor of the French Military School of St. Cyr and one of the best known of the French Generals, has been killed in the fighting near Arras.

PLANNED A BLOW AT CALAIS.

Germans Foiled in Project to Plant Flag in Sight of England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALAIS, Oct. 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The position on the left wing, which is now by far the most important section of the gigantic battle line, grows day by day more satisfactory from every point of view.

The Germans have been pushed back as far as where they were intrenching, and it appears that in this part of the war area they will make an endeavor to hold the line of Blankenberghe-Bruges on the far side and Courtrai-Lille to the south.

There can now be little doubt that it was their intention to make a dash on Calais—a move which was timed to be almost coincident with the taking of Antwerp. They intended to score a second "blow at English prestige" by planting the German flag within sight of the shores of Great Britain.

They advanced in considerable force on Hazebrouck, Cassel, and St. Omer. Guns, however, were advantageously placed on an eminence at Montcassel, and almost before the Germans were aware of the serious nature of the opposition they were meeting with these were working most serious havoc in their ranks.

A considerable force of Germans advanced, and while well forward they were amazed at being met by a raking side fire from trenches on their right, which they had not noticed. The execution was deadly, and they fell back in some disorder, with many hundreds killed and wounded.

This advantage was followed up by the Allies during the two following days, the result being that the German front in that region was thrown back over the Belgian border. The Germans were undoubtedly taken by surprise.

French airmen performed a smart feat in the neighborhood of St. Omer. A German aeroplane, carrying two men, appeared over a little town and dropped several bombs. These killed three persons and injured six others besides blowing up a house.

Five French aeroplanes started in pursuit and quickly managed to get into close quarters with the Taube. A well aimed shot from one of the pursuing air craft struck the mechanic on the German aeroplane in the head, killing him instantly. The machine swerved and appeared about to fall but the pilot managed to right it and on he went at full speed.

A few seconds later, however, a little volley rang out from his pursuers' rifles and the pilot shared the same fate of his companion. The machine, which was then travelling at a height of 900 or 1,000 yards, fell to the ground like a stone.

NEWSPAPER FOR TRENCHES.

British Soldiers Show Chief Interest in Football News.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Westminster Gazette says The Paris Daily Mail has done an excellent piece of work in starting an edition of that paper especially for the trenches, keeping the soldiers in touch with home news. Lord Northcliffe has given his personal attention in France to the improvement of the paper and to its distribution.

The work has been so well done that the men in the trenches have their daily paper by noon each day. Naturally the news from home is welcomed by the men and the distribution of papers becomes a very valuable public service. Experience has shown that the greatest demand is for football news.

PLAN SIEGE OF BELFORT.

Germans Said to be Preparing a Large Force.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"According to a Berlin dispatch received here the Germans are preparing to lay siege upon Belfort with as large a force as possible. Almost the entire civil population has left the city."

In the Franco-Prussian war Belfort withstood a siege for more than three months. The town has a population of about 26,000.

PICKS ANTWERP COMMANDERS.

Kaiser Names Admiral von Schigger to Head Naval Forces.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Basle says:

"Gen. Barsevit has been appointed commander of the Third German Army, according to intelligence reaching here.

"Admiral von Schigger has been assigned to command the naval forces at Antwerp."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14 (via London).—The Metzer Zeitung says that Major Gen. von Bodenhausen, Police President of Metz, has been appointed Commander of the fortress of Antwerp.

How the Franco-Belgian Campaign Is Developing

1. Advancing from Ghent on Ostend, the German troops were last reported in the outskirts of Bruges, but are now probably close to the seaport, which is awaiting their arrival with dread.
2. The main Belgian Army, escaping the invaders' net, has retired to the westward far enough to be in touch with the allied forces, moving north to stop the German advance toward the coast.
3. Ypres, which only a few days ago was reported to be the centre of concentration of a large German force, has been occupied by Anglo-French troops.
4. Retirement of the German cavalry before the Allies makes the battle front in this region run from La Bassée, through Estaires to Bailleul. It is in this district, or perhaps a little to the north, that British troops are operating in some force.
5. The French official report confirms the previous reports as to progress in the neighborhood of Berry-au-Bac.

EXPECTS GERMANY TO INVADE ENGLAND

Military Authority Says the Demand for Results May Force Her to Try.

CHANCES AGAINST SUCCESS

But He Urges War Office to Name a Commander in Chief for England and Warn the People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Times military correspondent gravely discusses this morning the prospect of a German attempt to invade England. He says:

"Now that the war is reaching the climax of its violence, we must anticipate that all the living forces of Germany will be thrown into the conflict, and that the German navy will no longer remain inert. We must expect to be attacked at home, and must not rest under any comforting illusions that we shall not be assailed.

"As an attack upon us can have no serious object, unless the intention is to land an expedition in England for the purpose of compelling us to sign a disastrous peace, it is well we should look the situation calmly in the face and reckon up not only Germany's power to do us harm, but also our power of resistance and the means for improving it."

"From the soldier's point of view the naval defense of a country, situated as the British Isles are today, presents difficulties which not even a marked preponderance in offense can with absolute assurance overcome. The length of our coasts, the absence of our best troops overseas, the want of a national army, which is still only in the forming, the submarine menace which keeps our grand fleet often far from the ultimately decisive point, the Zeppelins, the mines, and other conditions which are more or less novel, throw upon Sir John Jellicoe a burden of responsibility which no one must underrate.

"From the German point of view, though the uncertainty of success will be at once acknowledged, there is an old maxim of Clauswitz which must never be forgotten, namely, that we must do the best we can, even though the chances of success are against us, when we have no opportunity of doing anything better.

"With an intact navy and the initiative much can be done, and as hope springs eternal in the human breast, it will probably be hoped that while the German Navy engages ours the transports, escorted by older warships, may slip across and complete a landing under the protection of mines, submarines, and vessels sunk in a fairway. There is ample shipping in the German ports for embarkation of a quarter of a million men or more, and from the evidence which we have had of the calmness with which German Generals sacrifice life to attain their objects, we can be sure that the loss of 50,000 men in transit will be considered a cheap price to pay for throwing the remainder ashore."

The correspondent believes that, even with all the men she now has in the field in France and on the Eastern frontier, Germany has still sufficient in reserve for this purpose, and proceeds:

"There is much reason why the Germans should wish to strike at us. The land campaigns do not at present appear likely to produce decisive results favorable to Germany within any period of time that can be foreseen, and the strain on Germany is tremendous.

"Antwerp shows that she seeks for the line of least resistance in order to strike a blow which may be at least resounding. She may consider a death grapple with our forces at home to be another advance on the line of least resistance.

"A blow at us would cause all good Germans unmixed happiness, if it came off, and would give the German Navy the opportunity for which it longs. It is an adventure, and the odds are against success, but still the adventure may be attempted."

Continuing, the correspondent turns to a consideration of the steps which the Government should take in case of a hostile landing. They must make up their minds whether to fight regularly or irregularly. He goes on:

"In both events the public should be instructed how to act on the coast, in the interior, in the towns, and on the farms. Failing such instructions, we may witness the flight of hordes of people from the danger area with their flocks, herds, and belongings, than which a more fatal bar to the conduct of operations by a defending army can scarcely be imagined. It is useless to issue such instructions when the enemy is on our shores, for no one will then attend to them.

"Consequently we must expect from the authorities a prompt announcement of their views, including instructions for municipalities and private persons as to the best means of putting out fires caused by aerial bombs."

The correspondent also urges the appointment of a Commander in Chief for Great Britain with a special view to such a contingency.

ALLIES HITTING AEROPLANES.

Soldiers from Ghent Tell of Accurate Shooting.

OSTEND, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Soldiers returning to Ostend from the action about Ghent say that the Allies are becoming skilled in winging aeroplanes.

A German aviator who was observing the Allies' movements near Ghent last week was brought to the ground a shapeless mass by skilful firing from the field guns.

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RUSSIAN WAR CHIEFS SHUN FORMALITIES

British Professor, Attached to Czar's Army, Impressed by Simplicity at Headquarters.

CZAR'S SISTER IS A NURSE

Emperor in Person Thanks Jews for Their Sympathetic Attitude—Scenes by the Way.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Official Information Bureau today issued the first report of Bernard Pares, Professor of Russian History and Literature at the University of Liverpool, who was appointed by the British Government to accompany the Russian armies in the field. The report follows:

"We reached Russian headquarters as the bugle sounded for evening prayers. The atmosphere here is one of complete simplicity and homeliness. Our small party includes several distinguished journalists from the more important Russian newspapers, as well as several eminent French, American, and Japanese press representatives.

"We found the Grand Ducal train on a side line. It was spacious and comfortable, but the appointments were simple. We were received by the Chief of the General Staff, one of the youngest Lieutenant Generals of the Russian Army. He is a strongly built man with a powerful head, and his carriage and speech communicate confidence. He spoke very simply of military conditions, of the common task, and of his belief in the full co-operation between the public and the press.

The Grand Duke Appears.

"The Grand Duke then entered. His light step, bright eye, and imposing stature were well shown up by his easy cavalry uniform.

"Speaking to the newspapermen, the Grand Duke said he regretted that he would not be able to show them all he would like. 'Absolute silence regarding military secrets dealing with the plan of campaign was an essential to success. The Grand Duke then told his hearers that they would be sent to Lemberg.

"We were then invited to join the General Staff for dinner in their restaurant car. There were no formalities. It was simply a number of fellow-workers having their meals together without distinction, just as in the big houses of Moscow, where the making of clothes for the army is proceeding. A notice forbade handshaking in the restaurant under a fine of threepence for the wounded. I saw a street picture of the Cossack, Kruchkov in his single-handed combat with eleven German dragoons, and a map of the front of the Allies in the West. There were hardly any decorations worn by members of the party. There was no alcohol on the table, in accordance with the temperance edict of the Grand Duke and the Chief of the General Staff.

"The facilities given us are all that can be granted at the present stage of operations. Today, Oct. 12, I visited several wounded from the Austrian front. They were mostly serious cases. The first, a man from Upper Austria, who had suffered a broken leg, spoke cheerfully of his wound and his surroundings. He described the Russian artillery fire as particularly formidable. His own corps, he said, had run short of ammunition, but not of food. Another prisoner, a young German from Bohemia, a singularly pleasing and simple youth, described the fighting at Krasnik, where he was hit in the leg. He said this battle was terrible. The Austrian artillery was uncovered, and crushed. The Russian riflemen took cover so well that he could not see them from a point 200 yards in front of his own skirmishing line, but their firing was very effective. I saw also an Austrian doctor who had been taken prisoner and who was now continuing his work under salary from the Russians.

"All three of these prisoners evidently felt nothing antagonistic. They struck me as simple men who had fulfilled their civic duty without either grudge or any distinctive national feeling.

What Russian Wounded Saw.

"I spoke with several Russians who had been badly wounded in their first days of fighting, especially at Krasnik, where a young Jew fell in the firing line on a slope, and saw from his position more than half his company knocked over as they pressed forward. He was picked up the next morning. A Russian described how his company had charged a small body of Austrians who retired precipitately to a wood, but reappeared supported by three quick-firers which mowed down most of his company.

"All accounts agreed that the Austrians never could put up resistance to the Russian bayonet charges. This was particularly noticeable in the later fighting. As one sturdy fellow put it: 'No, they don't charge us, we charge them and they clear out.'

"I was most of all impressed by a frail lad of 20 years who looked a mere boy. He was not wounded and had been sent back simply because he was worn out by campaigning. He said to me: 'They are firing on my brother and not on me. That is not right: I ought to be where they all are, too.'

"One feels as if a great wave were rolling forward, driving those men on in united spirit. Most of these wounded men had been receiving attention for several weeks in hospitals behind the advancing armies. There was one instance of a heroic Sister of Mercy carrying a wounded officer from the firing line. Most of the hospitals I visited had numerous staffs.

"In the second hospital, designed only for serious cases, and admirably equipped with drugs, Roentgen apparatus, and operating rooms, the sister of Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, who for two years went through the full preparation, is working as a Sister of Mercy under all ordinary discipline and all conditions of travel and work. Starting at the outbreak of the war, she was in time for the tremendous pressure of the great Austrian battles when a hospital had to provide for 200 patients instead of the expected 200.

"All the arrangements in these hospitals, based on fourteen years' experience of the Russian country hospital work, were carried out under the most difficult conditions, and bore the impression of missionary devotion.

"Here, for instance, all the medicine chests were made for frequent transport. The table also is the traveling chest, and so on.

"The country aspect also was noticeable in an army bread factory which I visited. The rye bread is dried to a portable biscuit. It allows the soldier to carry a much larger supply than if it were ordinary bread, as the difference between them in weight and space is great. It facilitates, therefore, the food supply on the firing line when any other supply becomes too difficult.

Czar Unguarded at Vilna.

"The Emperor's visit to Vilna was a great success. He rode through the town unguarded. The streets were crowded, and the reception given to his Majesty was most cordial. The upper classes in Vilna are composed mostly of Poles—a kind of Polish enclave. There are several splendid Catholic churches and on the road to the station are gates with some revered Catholic images before which all passersby remove their hats.

"There is a large Jewish trading population often living in extreme poverty; for instance, sometimes in three tiers of cellars, one below another. The peasants are mostly Lithuanians, and there are not many Russians except the officials.

"At the beginning of the war the nearness of the enemy was felt with much anxiety, but now there is an atmosphere of work and assurance. The Grand Hotel and several public buildings are converted into hospitals where the Polish language largely is used.

"The Emperor visited all the chief hospitals and spoke to many of the wounded, distributing medals in such numbers that his supply ran short. His Majesty received a Jewish deputation and spoke with thanks of the sympathetic attitude of the Jews in this hour so solemn for Russia.

"The general feeling may be described as like a new page in history. Among the Poles, educated and uneducated, enthusiasm is general. This is all the more striking because in no circumstances could Vilna be considered as Polish. Vilna shows all the aspects of war conditions, but the country around the town is being actively cultivated."

BAG ANOTHER ZEPPELIN.

Crew Saved When Cossacks Bring Down Great German Airship.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—A patrol of Cossacks, while hidden in a forest near Warsaw, brought down a Zeppelin airship by well-directed fire.

The crew of the Zeppelin were saved. The ship itself, which was not seriously damaged, has been interned at Warsaw.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

Official announcements at last definitely indicate the battle line of the great main Austro-German and Russian Armies as extending from the Western Warsaw district along the rivers Vistula and San to Przemysl and further south towards the river Dniester, as shown by the heavy black line on the map.

RUSSIANS AND SERBS IN CRUSHING DEFEAT

Continued from Page 1.

dence and could do no conceivable harm? And why, when "news" sent out, should it consist of infantile prattle of the 'eye witness'?

"To return to the Berlin message, its comments on the Eastern campaign are reassuring. There has been some quiet on this subject for several days, but there is nothing in the Berlin record which warrants concern. Vienna had declared that the siege of Przemysl had been raised, and a further message from the same source yesterday stated that even Lemberg had been retaken. Berlin makes no such claim, though it does suggest that the siege of Przemysl has been partially raised.

"It is not possible, from the few facts at our command, to form any real opinion as to the meaning of the campaign in Russian Poland. It is clear that the Germans have advanced to the Vistula, doubtless with the object of getting through to the railway system that supplies the Russian army from the north, but it is not at all clear that the Russian retreat is more calculated manoeuvre, intended to bring the Germans out of their depth.

"Von Kluck's army came very near starving before Paris because it had outrun its supplies. Russian Poland is a much more perilous country than France in which to take a million men on a warlike enterprise."

HURLED BACK FROM WARSAW.

German Attack from North Repulsed —Kaiser Reported in Command.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is reported that the first attack of the Germans on Warsaw already has been hurled back to the north in the region of Grodno and Suwalki, where the Germans suffered great defeat.

A rumor is widespread that the Kaiser himself is in command of the troops and is directing operations.

SILENCE AUSTRIAN FIRE.

Servians Repulse Violent Artillery Attack Along the Drina.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Servia, dated Oct. 13, says:

"Yesterday on the front between Svornik and Losnitza the enemy began a violent artillery fire on the Servian left wing. The Austrian fire was rapidly silenced by the Servian artillery."

Svornik is a Bosnian town on the Drina River, fifty miles northeast of Sarajevo. It is almost on the boundary line between Bosnia and Servia. Losnitza is ten miles northeast of Svornik in Servia.

BATTLE LINE OF 300 MILES.

Main Armies on Russian Front Face Each Other Along Two Rivers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I hear that the German attack has been beaten off by the Russians in the neighborhood of Warsaw. The German line is now defined officially as reaching from the neighborhood of Warsaw, that is, of course, west to the west of the capital, parallel to the course of the rivers Vistula and San to Przemysl and still further south to the Dniester.

The distance in a straight line is about 220 miles, but the real line of frontier occupied is nearer 300. It therefore is the German left which is operating west of Warsaw and has been beaten back.

The Commander in Chief announces that the battle is developing throughout this enormous extent. We may therefore expect to hear all kinds of news during the next few weeks, for on a front of such extent successes and reverses illustrate freely without affecting much of a clue to the real progress of the conflict. In a modern battle success or defeat on a large or a small scale can be appreciated only by those who are in the secret of the strategic scheme.

The Germans are now about a hundred miles inside the Russian frontier and that or more from their nearest base. The Russians have been drawn back toward their base. In fact the general scheme bears a strong resemblance to that followed by Gen. Joffre, but the Russians have other armies posted usefully elsewhere which Gen. Joffre is without.

The official Government Messenger publishes the following as a literal translation of a document found on a German officer taken prisoner:

Secret.

Beloved defenders of the Fatherland:

Our Fatherland has been overtaken by a sorrow that involves us all. We have been compelled to go to war at a moment when we were totally unprepared and the corn lies ungarnered in the fields. To the last drop of your blood you must fight, not to surrender to the enemy. We have heard rumors that German troops in several places have been attacked not only by the enemy's army but by the population, and therefore I order you to shoot all inhabitants on whom arms are found in the enemy's country, not sparing either women or children. Furthermore, in such a place the population offers resistance you are to take the entire population, great and small, prisoners, to burn their towns and raze them to the ground.

This document, says the Official Journal, is signed, but it refrains from reproducing the exalted signature. This extraordinary order was found on a prisoner taken in the neighborhood of Przemysl. From its obviously circular character it presumably represents orders issued generally to German soldiers.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The British and French forces are concentrating their efforts along the Belgian border in an important effort to keep open the way for the escape of the army at Ostend.

By forcing the Germans back from their advanced position at Ypres they make more difficult the attempt of the Germans to interpose between their flank and the detached force at Ostend. If the Allies can hold back the cavalry corps that are operating on the right flank of Gen. von Boehm's army, the Belgian Army will have only that of Gen. von Besseler to fear. This last outnumbers the Belgians, but a stern chase is a long chase, and the Belgians should in this case be able to escape to the protection of their allies in France.

No official news has been given out of a retreat from Ostend, but several facts make it seem likely. The Belgian Government has moved to France, and part of the British force from Ostend has returned to England. Both of these moves would be unlikely if the Allies felt able to extend their lines to Ostend. If they cannot do so, the isolated army at this Belgian seaport would be just so much strength wasted. They would not be strong enough to make important sorties, while the Germans might send an overwhelming force against them and gather them in to join the thousands already captured.

The present week is the most serious one for the Allies since the battle of the Marne. While they seem unable to make successful attacks on the German field works, the Germans seem to be able to capture permanent fortifications. It is hard to tell whether this is because the Allies' officers are unwilling to order charges or because the Allies' soldiers lack the training of their German adversaries.

Whatever may be the cause, the time is approaching when the Allies can expect to make gains only by frontal attacks. The release of the German army that was besieging Antwerp will give the latter an opportunity to extend its right flank so close to the coast that a turning movement by the Allies in force will be impossible.

At last accounts the army of Gen. von Besseler, advancing from Ghent and the south, had gained a point only twenty miles from Ostend. The fighting at this point should soon show the plan adopted by the Allies for the operations of this flank. If they purpose to make at any time an assault in force in an attempt to break through the German centre, it would seem that every day that passes now would lessen their chances of success.

There is little question that the 200,000 men at Antwerp were concentrated there at the expense of the German line in France. If the Allies delay many days in the attempt to break down the German resistance, they will find that the opposing side has been strengthened and that their opportunity has been lost.

A noteworthy feature of the fighting in France is the staying power which the Germans have shown. Though they are holding their lines in less strength than the Allies, they have kept the latter so worried that they report as gains the fact that they have been able to break even in the various encounters. In the vicinity of St. Mihiel the Germans have maintained their advanced position in the Cotes de Meuse in spite of the attacks by superior French armies which surround them on three sides.

As long as Antwerp maintained its resistance the Allies had an urgent reason for hastening the advance of their left flank. Although the fall of Antwerp makes this move less urgent, it is nevertheless the most important line of operations for the Allies. This is the flank on which France joins her British and Belgian allies, and it is here that they can make their strongest combined effort.

Moreover, it is much more important for their cause to force the Germans back out of France and Belgium than it is to invade German territory on the south. Consequently, they may be expected to strain every energy in the effort to carry through to a successful outcome this move against the German right flank before they fall back on the second alternative of an advance into German Lorraine.

The all-important event in the eastern theatre of operations is the great battle now taking place between the Russians and the Germans along the Vistula River from Warsaw to Galicia. Here the Russians are in their own territory and have fallen back until they have gathered in reinforcements sufficient to make them largely outnumber the combined forces of their German and Austrian opponents. Just as is the case in the fighting in France, however, this battle will also develop into two long lines of intrenched forces confronting each other, while the decisive fighting takes place on the flanks.

If the Russians can hold firm in the centre, their great superiority in cavalry should give them a decided advantage in the operations on the flanks. In mounted troops Russia alone has as great a strength as Germany and Austria combined. Since a large part of the German cavalry is operating in France, the Russian cavalry in this field should outnumber their opponents almost two to one.

In a country of few highways like that in which this battle is taking place the operations of mounted troops become especially important. If they can by a rapid raid work their way to the rear of the enemy's army and destroy the railroads on which the enemy depends for bringing up supplies, the effect may be decisive on the campaign.

Such was the strategy by which the Confederates defeated Grant's first campaign against Vicksburg. In December, 1862, the Union Army had advanced to Oxford, Miss., 200 miles from their base at Columbus, Ky. By a rapid raid the Confederate cavalry leader, Forrest, worked around to the rear of Grant's army and broke his line of communications by destroying sixty miles of railroad north of Jackson, Tenn. At the same time, on Dec. 20, Van Dorn made a raid and captured Grant's advanced base at Holly Springs, Miss., twenty miles in his rear.

To save the Union Army a retreat was necessary to re-establish communication with a base of supplies. By rapid marches on half rations the army escaped to Memphis, and there took up the advance against Vicksburg, which resulted in its capture on July 4 of the following year.

BOMBS DROPPED IN WARSAW

One German Aeroplane Captured—Poles Cordial to Russians.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

WARSAW, via London, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—Early yesterday morning airmen dropped bombs on the city, fortunately without doing any harm and today they came again. I stood amid the crowd on Main Street and watched the evolutions of a German biplane. At any moment it might have dropped a bomb right on the curious gazers but I saw nowhere any symptoms of fear.

Big guns fired from fortresses, rifle shots resounded from roofs of high buildings, puffs of white smoke rose high about the aeroplane, and when suddenly it seemed to list badly and glided away lamely southward there was a delighted cry of "It's coming down! It's coming down!" As a matter of fact one aeroplane which cast a bomb into the middle of the field was brought down and captured on the estate of Comte Roniker.

Up the river another aeroplane came later and the crowd in the streets shook their fists at the intruder, while the cabmen calmly smoked their pipes as it circled above them.

Warsaw is as tranquil today as though the war were on the other side of the globe. All the theatres are open, the children trudge daily to school, crowded electric cars flit up and down big, clean streets, and to all outward appearance business is "as usual."

The old estrangement between Poles and Russians has disappeared. The Poles treat the Russian soldiers like brothers, and the soldiers find difficulty in making tradespeople accept money for the goods they buy. All sorts of little gifts are showered on the passing troops, and I have seen an old woman of the poorer class stop a bronzed infantryman and press into his hand a few farthings.

Formerly it was the Polish habit to refuse to speak to a Russian. Now all who can speak Russian gladly down the line. Peasant women tramp in from miles around, bringing bread, butter, fruit and cheese and wait hours on the station for an opportunity to give refreshment to the wounded. Here in the city the Poles vie with one another in providing relief for wounded, the distressed and refugees.

Thus the inevitable suffering of war is mitigated by the prevailing spirit of generosity, devotion and hopefulness.

MME. VIVIANI SEEKS SON.

Wife of French Premier to Ask Aid of Swiss President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—Mme. Viviani, wife of the French Prime Minister, arrived here today from Paris to seek news of her younger son, who has been missing since shortly after the beginning of the war.

She has been searching for him ever since and now intends to appeal to the Swiss President to use his good offices to ascertain if her son is a prisoner in Germany.

?

When the question of advertising comes up for discussion—

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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Beginning this morning
An important sale of
Men's $4 and $5 Shirts at $1.95
Shirts in which the fabrics are identical with those shown in the best $4 and $5 shirts made

¶ These shirtings are exquisite—fine Scotch Madras cloths, Oxford de laine satin stripes, and radium satin striped silk and linen crepes. Bold, heavy, trenchant stripe designs, in any number of brilliant single and combination colorings. Tailored in plain and pleated negligee models, with starched cuffs, and tailored perfectly, which is more to the point.

The latest shirt ideas from abroad, in which the most discriminating New Yorker will feel at home.

This four-fold Chauffeur's Outfit at $45
is a sound, sensible, serviceable, satisfactory, Saks-like solution

It saves time for the chauffeur by making one purchase do for four. It saves to the owner at least 25% of the customary cost. And it gives to both the owner and the chauffeur the satisfaction derived from dealing with a motor apparel shop which is New York's final authority on motor modes.

This is the outfit:

Overcoat, double or single breasted, convertible collar, made of all wool Oxford whipcord or Irish frieze.

Norfolk Suit, plain or pleated, with long or short trousers, of all wool Oxford whipcord cravenetted.

Motor Cap to match the suit.
Pair of Grip-Palm Driving Gloves.

Practical Banking

The model State Banking Law gives New York merchants and manufacturers real advantages. It is part of the closer relation between finance and commerce, which results in more practical and helpful banking.

The officers of the Metropolitan Trust Company are in sympathy with the new methods and offer a dependable banking organization which has as its highest aim the desire to render all proper and adequate service to the customers of the company.

Metropolitan Trust Company
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The biggest department stores in the country are using the L. B. "Automatic Index" method of filing.

Yes, and many of the smaller stores in small cities are using it, too.

They have installed the L. B. "Automatic Index" because it provides an automatic check against errors in filing. Then, too, it is wonderfully quick—quick in! quick out!

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Department stores—particularly the credit departments—need to be in a position to put their fingers on credit data, letters, etc., at a moment's notice.

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¶ Anonymity, how many crimes are committed in thy name!

¶ Of course, the ins and outs of Supply and Demand are so intricate and complex that we cannot be expected nor is it necessary to know who actually makes many of the things we use.

¶ But Anonymous is a poor tailor—you cannot get the fullest satisfaction from a tailor whose identity ceases somewhere at the end of a railroad line.

¶ The beauty of Saks clothes is that they actually are Saks clothes—made by Saks, of New York, in New York, for New Yorkers, with all the authenticity of style which that implies.

¶ Don't deal with your tailor in the dark—there is a daylight directness about Saks clothes, typified by the lofty well-lighted aisles in which they are displayed, and realized in the luminous individuality of the clothes themselves.

Suits . . . . $17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
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Not on Sale till Friday

Franklin Simon & Co.
New York

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue.

Character-marked clothing built to match a personality.
Suits, 18.50 to 40.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 38.50

UNUSUAL SALE (Tomorrow) FRIDAY

Men's Silk Lined Suits
Newest Fall Fashions—Custom Workmanship
33 TO 44 CHEST
Three button, soft roll model in striped worsted, Oxford Vicuna, checked or striped cassimere, novelty tweed or worsted, also navy unfinished worsted and tar an plaids.
20.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
33 TO 44 CHEST
Highest grade Rock mill vicuna in blue, black or Oxford, lined throughout with Skinner satin, custom tailored, also slip-on model of grey, brown or olive Scotch coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined.
21.50 Regular price $30.00

London Made Overcoats
The "Carmoor" Coat
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
CARMOOR LONDON
MADE IN ENGLAND EXPRESSLY FOR Franklin Simon & Co. NEW YORK
London Made "Carmoor" Overcoats, exclusive models, made by makers of the highest grade English overcoats, slip-on models in the newest exclusive fabrics.
27.50

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

DESKS
at big discounts
Quartered Oak and Mahogany
ALL DERBY DESKS
4,000 Office Desks, Tables and Chairs in this Sale
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store: 380 Broadway, Cor. White St. BRANCH: 90 Chambers St., Hudson Terminal Bldgs.

DON'T LIKE SILENCE OF BOER LEADERS

Most Disquieting Feature to England of Situation Created by Maritz's Revolt.

FEW MEN IN REBEL FORCE

And Loyal Burghers Are Flocking to Premier Botha's Standard—Labor Leader with Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 14. (Dispatch to the London Daily News.)—While there is confidence in the ability of the Union Government to subdue the rebellion led by Maritz, the situation contains a big element of gravity.

The unsettling feature is the maintenance of silence by the men whose disavowal of association with Maritz in the traitorous scheme would go far to relieve the anxiety as to probable developments.

There is not the slightest sign of wavering on the part of the Government, and a widespread feeling exists that Premier Botha has made adequate dispositions to grapple with any emergency. The brightest feature in the situation is the astonishing rally to Botha from unexpected quarters and the absolute solidarity of individual centres, where political divisions have disappeared in a united effort to justify South Africa.

In this connection the offer of service by Mr. Creswell, the Labor leader, is much appreciated.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Gen. Botha, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, has sent a force to deal with Col. Maritz and the rebels under his command.

According to an official telegram from the South African Government the rebellion is not so serious as was feared. It is said that the men under Maritz do not exceed 500, including Germans, and that, as the Dutch farmers are flocking to Gen. Botha's standard, Maritz is not likely to receive any large acquisitions.

"STORM IN A TEACUP."

View of Trouble Taken by Leopold Grahame, South African Editor.

Leopold Grahame, former editor of The Johannesburg Times and of other South African newspapers, said yesterday of the situation in South Africa:

"A reliable estimate of the strength of the military forces of German Southwest Africa places them at between 3,000 and 4,000 regular troops, with an equal number of mixed reservists and volunteers. Some months ago at Ukamas, near Nakob, where fighting recently took place, the Germans established a strong military post and remount camp, with about 500 to 600 regular cavalry under the command of an imperial officer, while the headquarters of their artillery were at Windhoek, which is connected by railway with the coast centres of the colony, although it is believed that the troops formerly stationed at Swakopmund, together with all their guns and an immense stock of provisions, were recently removed to Swakopmund and other places in the interior in anticipation of the invasion of which they were doubtless informed by Col. Ularity.

"These and three military airships, one of which is out of commission, constitute the forces of German Southwest Africa, while in the other German African colonies, they need not be considered at the moment, inasmuch as the operations against them will be shared by the allied colonial troops of France, Belgium, and Portugal.

"The British African forces already organized, not to speak of numerous corps and regiments in course of formation, reach a numerical strength of over 70,000 men, the greater part of whom have seen considerable war service and include in their ranks the flower of the British and Boer armies engaged in the last South African war. When the South African Union Defence Force was first called to arms, some 60,000 persons voluntarily registered themselves for service, but this number representing more than double the then requirements of the Government, which had been fixed at 25,000 men, the most eligible citizens were selected, with about 6,000 members of volunteer forces existing at the time. Training has since been carried on and the results have been highly satisfactory.

"The Defence Force now comprises: (1) The Permanent Force; (2) the Coast Garrison Force; (3) the Citizen Force, recently commanded by Gen. Beyers, who has been replaced by Brig.-Gen. Duncan Mackenzie, a seasoned Nathalia officer; (4) the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; and (5) any Special Reserve to be established under the act. The existing force includes five regiments of South African Mounted Rifles (each with artillery battery), famous for their previous exploits; two regiments of the Imperial Light Horse, which saw more service in the South African war than any other body of troops and secured for two of its members the Victoria Cross; besides several other veteran corps organized in different provinces of the Union, these, fourse, not including the British East African forces, which are independent of those of the Commonwealth.

"Thus, as will be seen, the promulgation of martial law throughout the South African union is aimed entirely at the German efforts to propagate sedition and not because of any fear or likelihood of a serious invasion of British territory.

"It is possible that Col. Maritz will be followed by a few more 'back-veld' Boers, who may be seduced by promise of prodigal rewards, but the evidence already to hand of the indignation aroused by the Maritz revolt among all the influential sections of the Dutch community set at rest any doubts that the movement is more than 'a storm in a tea cup' and in no way calculated to affect the genuine and enthusiastic loyalty to Great Britain of a preponderating majority of the Dutch subjects of King George.

"When Gen. Beyers recently resigned the position of Commander General of the Union of South Africa, a fifteen year, he alleged as one of his reasons that he thought it was unwise and unnecessary for the British forces to invade German Southwest Africa, as, in the event of Germany's success in the war in Europe, she might then retaliate upon South Africa. Gen. Beyers knew, what he made that statement, that German Colonial troops had already made three or four armed incursions into British territory, that they had dynamited a railway station on the border, and had killed some British troopers and civilians, although they lost many more in the act. Col. Maritz is probably telling the same story, but in the event of his capture, it will not serve to save him.

"The force commanded by Maritz is stated not to exceed 500 men, so that the many thousands of his fellow Boers fighting on the other side, the enemies of Great Britain will not derive much lasting comfort from his exploit."

SAYS 'ATROCITIES' ARE SOLD

Hamburg Paper Thus Explains British Charges Against Germans.

The Hamburger Nachrichten of Sept. 26 tries to explain the many reports in English papers concerning German atrocities in the field by pointing out that The London Daily Mail of Sept. 12 offered remuneration at space rates to all friends or relatives of British soldiers at the front for letters from the field describing deeds of atrocity by the Germans.

"German atrocities, therefore," says the Hamburg paper, "mean a good deal of pay, as did also the 'Scalps of Lorna.'"

SAYS ITALY IS DECEIVED.

Von Jagow Says Public Feeling Is Due to False Anti-German News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 14.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow, who said he regretted that the Italians were not fighting side by side with Germany.

After asserting that the war was provoked by Russia, whose pan-Slavism was most detrimental to Italy's interests, Herr von Jagow observed that, despite Italy's neutrality, Germany still continued friendly to her, and was prepared to prove her friendliness after the war.

Herr von Jagow deplored the public feeling in Italy toward Germany and attributed it to false news spread by Germany's enemys. The interview given by Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, was belittled by the Minister, who referred to German civilization and deplored the fact that black troops had been summoned to fight against the Germans.

Finally, while admitting the Italians' hatred of Austria, the Minister expressed the hope that this would not influence Italy to sever her connection with the Triple Alliance, as, he said, Germany's interests were identical with hers.

SAN GIULIANO CONSCIOUS.

Has Agreed with Premier Salandra as to Italy's Foreign Policy.

ROME, Oct. 14.—After a slight improvement, the condition of the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has again grown grave, with marked weakness of the heart. The Minister retains consciousness and understands perfectly the seriousness of his condition.

Although Premier Salandra has taken charge of the Foreign Office, this has not been officially announced. He will deal with international questions, having previously reached an agreement with the Marquis di San Giuliano regarding the Italian policy.

GERMANS TRAPPED IN A CANAL

Battalion Saved by a Comrade's Closing Gates Opened by the French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—A Berlin dispatch received in Munich is important as showing how far the French right wing has penetrated in Lorraine. It says that a battalion of Bavarian reserves marching through an empty canal between Saarburg and Saarbrucken were outmaneuvred by the French, who flooded the canal.

The advancing Bavarians were caught. They were unable to get out of the flooded canal owing to its steep concrete sides. A Bavarian motorcycle engineer who dashed off to shut the sluice gates, accomplished his mission, although he was hit several times.

The German version of this encounter says that the motorcyclist shot one of the French engineers who had opened the gates, while another threw a hand grenade which missed him and fell into the water. The Bavarian closed the gates and fell wounded into the canal, but was rescued by his comrades.

It is said that his action saved the German troops, who were nearly neck high in the water when the gates were shut.

REGISTER BRITISH WOUNDED.

American Bankers in Paris Keeping List—Help in Other Ways.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—An elaborate system of card indexing the British wounded in France and sending word to their homes has been installed here this week by Cox & Co., the British Army bankers, in co-operation with R. S. Hoyt & Co., Paris representative of the Wall Street firm of H. L. Horton & Co.

The scheme originated with an American resident in London, Jackson Stone, who outlined it to the British War Office after learning how serious the problem was. As a result Mr. Stone was brought into touch with Cox & Co., who in turn enlisted the support of Hoyt & Co., whose stock business, usually needing a large suite of offices in the Equitable Building in the Rue de la Paix, was at a standstill owing to the war.

"One can now go to the Hoyt offices and inquire as to a soldier in the English Army. If he is wounded his name will be on the list, with details of his wounds, with the name of the hospital, date of entry, &c.

"On orders from the French Government, Hoyt & Co. are now receiving reports from 400 hospitals in Paris and its suburbs in regard to every British soldier as he arrives. This information is immediately sent to the British War Office.

CHOLERA IN GALICIA.

Is Also Prevalent in Transylvania and Upper Hungary, It Is Said.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says:

"Cases of cholera are multiplying rapidly in Galicia, Transylvania, and North and East Hungary. The fear is expressed that the disease will prove a serious menace to military operations."

AIR FOES OVER KARLSRUHE.

Hostile Aeroplanes Visit German City and Escape Undamaged.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Hostile aeroplanes appeared over Karlsruhe, Germany, yesterday and escaped undamaged, according to the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen.

BOMBS DROPPED ON NANCY.

Three Persons Hurt in Raid on French Town by German Airmen.

NANCY, Oct. 14.—Three bombs from German aeroplanes fell yesterday in the railway station near the bridge of the Rue de Mon Desert, in the southwestern part of the city.

The bombs struck a first-class passenger coach, cut the telegraph wires and injured three persons.

ORDERS STEEL FOR BAYONETS.

France to Take 5,000 Tons from Pittsburgh Concern.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 14.—An order for 5,000 tons of steel to be used in making bayonets was placed here today by representatives of the French Government.

Another steel company received an inquiry from representatives of the British Government concerning sheet armor plate, to be used in armoring motor cars. Several thousand tons of this plate, varying in thickness from three-fourths of an inch to an inch, have been sought for daily in this market within the past two months.

Peace Dinner in Tokio.

The East and West News Bureau gave out a message from Tokio last night, saying that on Oct. 13 the Japan Peace Society gave a dinner at the Nippon Club in honor of Mr. Allen, President of the California Peace Society. It was attended by Baron Shibusawa, Baron Sakatani, Dr. Soyeda, Mr. Nakano, and other prominent men. And a toast was proposed "to the friendly nations on both shores of the Pacific."

BELGIANS DEPARTED PROMISING REVENGE

Ministers, Driven from Ostend, Tell the People They Will Conquer in the End.

ARMY FIGHTING ON BORDER

King and Premier Exchange Messages with President and Ministers of France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The proclamation posted in Ostend announcing the withdrawal of the Belgian Government to French soil was received by cable tonight at the Belgian Legation. The text follows:

Citizens: For about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending, foot by foot at the price of heroic efforts, the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp, but a retreat in which the order and dignity have been irreproachable, has successfully foiled this hope, and has assured us the conservation of military forces which will continue to fight without respite for this most just and noble cause. At this moment these forces are operating in the direction of our southern frontier, where they are supported by the Allies. Thanks to their valorous co-operation, the victory of justice is certain. Notwithstanding the sacrifices already endured by the Belgian Nation, a new trial is added by the present circumstances.

In order not to serve the plans of the invaders, it is important that the Belgian Government should temporarily establish its seat in a place from which it may, in contact with our army on one side, and with France and England on the other, continue to exercise and to assure the continuance of the national sovereignty. For this reason the Government is leaving Ostend today with a grateful remembrance of the welcome which this city has given it.

The Government will be temporarily established at Havre, where the noble friendship of the Government of the French Republic has offered our Government, with the fullness of its sovereign rights, the entire exercise of its authority and also of its duties.

Citizens—This moment must accept will which our patriotism must accept will have, we are sure, its prompt revenge. The Belgian Administration will continue to operate in full measure as far as the local circumstances permit. The King and the Government depend upon your good judgment and your patriotism. On your part, you may count upon our entire self-devotion, upon the gallantry of our army, and upon the support of the Allies to hasten the hour of mutual deliverance.

Our beloved country, so odiously betrayed and so odiously treated by one of the Powers who had solemnly promised to guarantee her neutrality, has excited a growing admiration in the whole world. Thanks to the union, the courage, and the sagacity of all her children, she will remain worthy of this admiration which sustaines her today. Tomorrow she will emerge from her trials greater and more beautiful, having suffered for justice and for the honor of civilization.

Long live free and independent Belgium!

The proclamation was signed by all the Ministers.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—As soon as the President of the French Republic was advised of the intention of the Belgian Government to remove to Havre he telegraphed King Albert, offering him the hospitality of the French city and informing him that the sovereignty of the Royal Government would be assured there. The King conveyed his thanks to President Poincaré in these words:

I am profoundly touched by the hospitality so cordially offered by France to the Belgian Government and by the measures taken by the Government of the Republic to assure our full independence and sovereignty.

We await with unshakable confidence the hour of common victory. Fighting side by side in a just cause, our courage never shall fail us.

I beg you to believe, Mr. President, in my unalterable affection.

ALBERT.

The Belgian Premier, Charles de Broqueville, sent a message to M. Viviani, the French Premier, expressing the gratitude of the Belgian Government for the welcome accorded to it by the French Government.

"Belgium," he said, "which has sacrificed everything for the defense of honesty, honor and liberty, regrets nothing. She has the confidence arising from the knowledge that she did only accomplished and the certainty of the triumph of the Allies's cause."

Premier Viviani replied:

The Government of the Republic is proud to extend its hospitality to the noble and valiant nation which has sacrificed everything for honor and for duty, and which has rendered such signal service to a common cause. I am sure that the close union of the allied nations will insure a definite triumph of justice and right.

Premier de Broqueville also sent a telegram to M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, in which he said:

"The Belgian army is now standing at bay on the French frontier, after more than two months' fighting, feels honor and joy in the thought of reconquering its native land in close co-operation with the superior armies of the Allies.

M. Millerand replied that the Belgian, English, Russian, and French were "indissolubly united, and will win, because their will is superior to all trials."

HAVRE, Oct. 14, (Via Paris.)—All the members of the Belgian Cabinet have arrived here, with the exception of Premier Charles de Broqueville, who remained with King Albert for a consultation after the other Ministers had left Ostend. The Premier, who is also Minister of War, was expected later in the day. The French Legation came with the others and continues its routine duties.

Some of the best public buildings in the city have been placed at the disposition of the Belgian officials, who number 250. The official party was escorted by 125 gendarmes.

Celestin Hannion, former Prefect of Police of Paris, who has been ill, upon his request that he again be permitted to enter the service, has been appointed to the duties of looking after the security of the Belgian Government here.

U. S. JUDGE DEFENDS KAISER.

Grosscup Says Germany Was Right In Invading Belgium.

Herman Ridder in the Staats Zeitung publishes this morning an analysis of the responsibility for the war, written from the judicial viewpoint by United States Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago. Judge Grosscup maintains that Germany's "readiness" for war should not be taken as evidence of "desire" for war, and says that of all the nations engaged in the war, Germany alone, at peace with the world for forty-four years despite her "readiness," can say that not a single soldier of the armies she now has in the field ever saw service in battle before.

Concerning the violating of Belgium's neutrality by Germany, Judge Grosscup says:

"To keep out of Belgium, therefore, with England a possible enemy, would have been military madness. Now with all these facts in mind what was not the technical but the moral obligation of Germany to Belgium? By going across Belgium she was not forcing war on Belgium; for although Belgium was under no duty to Germany to grant her transit, she was under no duty to England or France to resist it by force. She could have remained neutral by remaining passive, as China is remaining passive, while Japan, called out by England, is going across her territory toward Germany's Chinese port.

"China has not given permission; she protests, but no one believes, much less any one in England, that as a neutral she is obliged to take up arms against the country whose army is crossing. Indeed Belgium's right not to be molested, even by troops in transit, was not that of 'guaranteed neutrality' at all, resting on treaty, but of territorial inviolability, resting on the fact that she was an independent nation—the same right that I have to exclude you from my house, not because you have agreed with some one else to let me alone, but because the law gives me the right, on my own account, to be let alone.

"Whether Germany was morally right in attacking France is one question; her military necessities, in case she was morally right in the attack, is another and a different question.

"And that public opinion lacks all sense of proportion which holds, that however morally right the attack on France may have been, and whatever the necessity of going across Belgium, there is a moral wrong in trespassing on Belgium's abstract right of territorial inviolability—compensation being guaranteed. At least, except as an excuse, no nation yet has made it a cause for war.

"As for France, assuming again that Germany was right in striking her, her mouth is closed against complaining of the violation of the treaty by the fact that she provoked it. And England, in declining to say whether she would be a belligerent or not, is in the same posture. As pretended guardians of Belgium they cannot provoke an attack and then fend it off by holding up their ward between them and the blows that follow."

MORE DUMDUM EVIDENCE.

Count von Bernstorff Gives Out a Statement on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, issued today the following statement, under the heading: "Authorised by the Imperial Government:"

In possession of French soldiers who were made prisoners, particularly near Schirmek, Montmedy, and Longwy, numerous steel mantle projectiles were found, the top of which had been bored out by machinery to a width of five and a depth of seven millimeters. Near Fort Longwy a mechanical contrivance was discovered serving to alter the bullets of finished cartridges in the above fashion. There, also, whole cases of such cartridges were captured.

It is, therefore, beyond doubt that cartridges of this description have been dealt out to the troops by the French army authorities.

As regards the effect of these hollow top bullets, commonly known as dumdum bullets, the softer leaden nucleus will, on the impact, emerge from the steel mantle and flatten out, thus causing peculiarly cruel wounds and needless suffering. The same is to be said of the mantle, which, when torn open, produces heavy lacerations in the organic tissue.

Other cartridges found upon French prisoners show bullets either provided with strongly protruding edges caused through infection, or nipped off at the top or even split open. Military investigations have established the fact that the men have treated the cartridges as described by order of their officers. Bullets of this kind are liable to cause similar needless wounds as the dumdum bullets.

The use, of all such projectiles is prohibited by the rules of international law, more especially by Article 23, Paragraph 1, Section E of The Hague regulations for war on land and by The Hague declaration of July 29, 1899, relating to the prohibition of projectiles which easily expand or flatten in the human body.

The embassy received today a wireless message from Berlin saying:

The English advices that German industry is at a standstill with no possibility of export are lies. The economic life of Germany is progressing as usual. German exports both absolutely and relatively have decreased less than those of England despite the attempts of the enemies to check them. German industries, especially textile industries are working with nearly full pressure.

CANADIANS AT PLYMOUTH.

33,000 Arrive—Townspeople Give Them a Hearty Welcome.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 14.—To Plymouth, with its wonderful history, has fallen the honor of welcoming the Canadian volunteer contingent for Great Britain's expeditionary force. As soon as it was known this morning that the transports were arriving, great crowds hurried to all points overlooking Plymouth Sound and greeted the men swarming the decks with enthusiastic cheers to which the Canadians heartily responded.

The vessels anchored off Devonport. The bands aboard played lively tunes, and sounds of merriment came across the water all day long as the succeeding ships came to anchor. The last of the transports arrived at 9 o'clock at night.

Only a few of the Canadian soldiers have yet been landed.

DROP MEDICINE TAX FROM THE WAR BILL

To Protect the Consumer of Patent Remedies Senate Forfeits $2,000,000 Revenue.

OFFER COTTON AMENDMENT

Plan of Southern Senators Introduced—Committee Changes Method of Levying Newspaper Bundle Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A long political debate between Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, the ranking Republican of the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip of the Senate, and the presentation of the conference report on the Alaska Coal bill retarded progress today on the war tax measure, which remains nominally before the Senate. In order to offset these delays and effect adjournment at as early a date as possible, the Democratic leaders decided a night session was necessary, but in the end a recess was taken to enable the members of the Committee on Finance to put the finishing touches to certain amendments.

The majority of the Committee on Finance decided this morning on several important modifications of the Tax bill as reported to the Senate. The most sweeping of these changes dropped from the bill the amendment formerly proposed by the Senate committee imposing a tax on proprietary medicines. While taxes on perfumeries and other such articles will be retained, it is estimated that the committee's action this morning means the sacrifice of about $2,000,000 in revenue. Chairman Simmons explained that the tax on proprietary medicines probably would have been shifted to druggists, and so on down to the poor purchasers of medicines.

Another change relieves publishers of the duty of affixing a stamp on each bundle of shipped newspapers. Instead, each newspaper publisher will be required to make a sworn statement every month as to the number of bundles shipped, and then pay a tax of 1 cent on each bundle. Shipments within the county of publication will be exempt.

The tax on bundles of newspapers was levied in the bill as it passed the House by a paragraph relating to express and freight. That paragraph required that carriers in general should issue to any person from whom goods were received for shipment a bill of lading or other document for each shipment and that the shipper should attach to the bill of lading a stamp of 1 cent, which he should at the same time cancel.

The specific reference to newspapers in the House occurred only in the proviso "that but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when tendered in one general bundle at the time of shipment."

Failure to issue the bill of lading would subject the carrier to a fine of $50 for each offense and failure to stamp would nullify the bill of lading as evidence of shipment.

Protests were received by the Committee on Finance chiefly against the provision requiring the affixing of stamps, which would cause great delay in the crowded hours of the shipping the out-of-town editions of newspapers. It is understood that the Committee's action today in permitting the newspaper publishers simply to swear to the number of bundles sent out each month, instead of physically applying stamps to each bill of lading at the time of shipment, was in response to these protests. The bill makes no reference to newspapers sent by mail, but puts a tax on everything sent "whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles or not so inclosed."

Franklin Leonard, Secretary of the Curb Exchange of New York, appeared before the Committee on Finance today and protested against the clause in the War Tax bill imposing a levy based on the face value of stock. Mr. Leonard said that a tax thus imposed would fall heaviest on depreciated values. He argued that the levy would reach almost incalculable percentages in stocks selling at a few cents a share.

The Treasury Department today gave the Committee on Finance a revised estimate of the revenues to be expected from the War Tax bill as amended by the Committee. This estimate is $107,400,000, including the tax, since eliminated, on proprietary medicines. It was explained, however, that if the production of beer continued to decline as it had in the past two months, the estimate would have to be reduced to $92,498,000. The elimination of the tax on proprietary medicines would further reduce this estimate to $90,498,000. This is about $15,000,000 less than the original estimate of the revenues to be produced by the bill as it passed the House.

The Senators from the cotton States last night and this morning revised and completed their plan for relieving the situation in the South, and the revised measure was offered late this afternoon by Mr. Smith of Georgia, as an amendment to the War Tax bill. While Mr. Smith insists that he sees enough Republican support for the measure to make its adoption likely, this view does not prevail even among the Democratic leaders of the Senate. They express the belief that the plan contains too much paternalism and will be glad to see it defeated.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Smith of Georgia would force a reduction of cotton growing by imposing a tax of two cents a pound on lint cotton of all cotton grown by any person or corporation in excess of 50 per cent. of the amount raised by the same person last year. In case a person not engaged in growing cotton last year should buy a farm, the limit of cotton production imposed would be 50 per cent. of the cottton raised on the farm last year.

Under the amendment the Secretary of the Treasury would be directed to prepare $250,000,000 in bonds of denominations from $10 to $500 each and these bonds would be given directly to cotton planters in return for cotton to the extent of 5,000,000 bales at a valuation of 10 cents a pound or $50 a bale for middling cotton. The bonds would bear interest at 4 per cent. and would be payable in three years or less.

None of the cotton bought by the Treasury Department would be sold before Jan. 1, 1916, unless in the opinion of a board to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General the cotton was needed for manufacture, when it would be sold for not less than 11 cents a pound. During the year 1916 the cotton might be sold in blocks of 100 bales or more, but at a price not less than cost, including interest on the bonds, storage cost and the like. After Jan. 1, 1917, so much of the cotton as was still on hand would be disposed of within six months. The money received from the sale of the cotton would be kept separately in the Treasury and be used for redeeming the bonds.

For the year 1916 the amendment would levy a tax of ¼ cent a pound on all cotton grown, and for the year 1917 this rate would increase to 1 cent a pound, unless all expenses of the entire cotton transaction had then been paid. In that case the tax would lapse.

The sum of $1,000,000 under the amendment is made available immediately to carry it out.

In taking the floor to debate the war tax early in the day's session, Senator Penrose said:

"The war tax is war legislation in time of peace, and confessses to the complete failure of the Democratic fiscal policies. In lightening customs duties and imposing this tax they have untaxed foreigners to tax our own citizens. The result is a national loss and a national humiliation."

Mr. Lewis, in his reply, sharply criticised Mr. Penrose for his absence from the Senate since the campaign in Pennsylvania began. The picture Mr. Penrose had drawn of industrial depression in Pennsylvania, said Mr. Lewis, was more of a reflection on the Republicans, who had dominated that State for years, than on the Democratic national policies.

"Deplorable must be that situation," said Mr. Lewis, with a courtly bow across the chamber to Mr. Penrose, "and, believe me, I view it regrettably that a State which has been consecutively Republican since the civil war should confess its situation in such blight and misery as to be the object of the sympathy of the generous and the contempt of the wise.

"In that very excellent State, with its unlimited resources, the Administration, guided by the Senator, is of those who when not in the penitentiary for having robbed the State, plaster the State House and looted the Treasury, are in office until they get from office back to the penitentiary."

Mr. Penrose in reply referred jocularly to the fact that he had been in Pennsylvania at the request of his constituents, "mingling with the people according to the tenets of the new popular dispensation." The Sergeant at Arms, in order to enforce Mr. Lewis's attendance, had been compelled to arrest him in the middle of the night and hale him before the bar of the Senate.

60,000 IN OSTEND RUSH FOR SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

ters left only the civil guard and policemen, who are attempting to preserve order, but there is lack of direction, as the Burgomaster, head of the municipal government, has left also.

The crowds mass about the gangways of the vessels, making the work of embarking the refugees more difficult. Women and children are trampled in the stampede, as of frightened animals, at every rumor. Bundles of clothing, trunks and bags are stacked everywhere in confusion, preventing the free movements of the crowds.

"Women and children first" is the announcement the ship officers make in Flemish and French as the gangways are lowered. This rule has been enforced for several days but with the greatest effort. Women cling to their husbands and other male relatives, defiantly blocking the gangways. All attempts to persuade the refugees to drop their bundles and hasten aboard the boats are unavailing. "It is all we have left" was the pitiful reply of an aged and infirm woman staggering under heavy luggage.

Ostend today is amazingly unlike the gay Atlantic City of Belgium, which formerly attracted most of the fashionable pleasure seekers of the world. The shutters are closed on the great hotels facing the splendid bathing beach. Rich and poor alike, residents of Ostend and refugees of all classes from the interior of Belgium are huddled together.

But there are cars which afford comparative comfort to many of the women and children whose only food for days has been bread and coffee provided by the committees which are attempting to keep down the hunger of the people in spite of the fact that all the ordinary activities have been suspended. Now even bread is becoming very scarce. The relief boats to Folkestone are so crowded and hurried that they have little time to consider the question of meals, and frequently they are unable to offer even a cold lunch to the refugees crowded into every available inch of deck space.

Belgian, English and French soldiers alike have endured such hardships during the recent campaign that the uniforms of the wounded soldiers are in tatters. This is especially true of the Belgians, whose once bright red and blue uniforms are now faded and in shreds—an unkempt in appearance as their unshaven faces.

"My poor Belgian boys have such disreputable-looking uniforms when they come to me," a Red Cross surgeon remarked, "that I try to get some sort of civilian clothes for them, so as to tone them up. Of course, we cannot get new uniforms now, but the poor chaps are disheartened enough by their injuries without having to hobble about in rags."

The same surgeon said that in his opinion the entire Belgian Army should have six weeks' repose to recover from the shock of its constant service under unprecedented hardships.

The American Consul, Henry A. Johnson, has the affairs of the allied governments under his care, and is on the docks day and night assisting his charges. Americans are not numerous at Ostend, but a few have been coming in daily from Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges.

The British Consul left Ostend several days ago, the Consuls representing the other Allies accompanying him.

Because of the dense fog which prevailed last night and cast further gloom over the dimly lighted piers, the fleeing refugees trying to sleep, the fog guns were kept firing to warn the fishing boats off the reefs. Every report started the fugitives who were ready to believe that the expected raid of the Germans had begun.

A Red Cross doctor provided with a motor ambulance and assisted by Boy Scouts has been working without cessation on the docks caring for the sick and exhausted. Several children have broken their arms by falling over the scattered luggage. Constant calls are made for attendance upon women who faint through sheer exhaustion or fright. Frequently hysteria seizes some woman and at once spreads, especially among the older women, who believe that the arrival of the Germans would mean the end of themselves and their families.

BRING THE WOUNDED AWAY.

English Nurses Tell of the Heavy Work at Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOLKSTONE, Oct. 14.—(Dispatch to The London Standard).—The few of us who succeeded in escaping from Ostend were crushed and buffeted in the prolonged struggle to reach the boats. Attempts were made to rush the hospital ship in the harbor to which the wounded were being taken from the Kursaal and other hospitals, where Miss Maunder, Miss McNaughton and other English women were in charge of them. The gendarmerie worked magnificently to preserve order.

Miss Naughton only arrived at Ostend on Sunday after a terrible journey from Antwerp. She was a member of the staff of Mrs. Volbart's field hospital, which was installed in the Summer concert hall at Antwerp during the heavy bombardment of last Wednesday night. With Dr. Mabel Ramsay of Plymouth, Miss Deyne and others she got all the wounded away somehow next day.

"It was awful night," she said, "with shells bursting above and all round the concert hall, leaving great pits in the garden, our staff was hard at work. One brave girl carried three wounded men on her back down to the cellar. Two nurses died on the journey west, but we saved the rest. The building was mainly of wood and was in many places chipped and splintered by shell fragments, but not set on fire."

Miss Deyne, having got away the last of the wounded, was left alone at the hospital. Looking over the gate in the twilight of the evening of Thursday—the rest of us had gone with various parties of wounded loaded up on any vehicle we could get hold of—she had almost given up hope of getting out of Antwerp, when a British motor omnibus, packed with stores, rushed past. She hailed the driver, and he, of course, found a place for her. That omnibus was the last vehicle across the river before the Belgians, retreating, blew up the bridge."

Dr. Renton of London, another Red Cross worker who was at the battle of Quarecht, near Ghent, on Friday, where the Germans left 600 killed and wounded, returned to England with a Red Cross worker who was gravely hurt himself carrying a wounded man under fire for nearly three miles with Dr. Renton.

"The Germans made no attempt to avoid hitting us," he said. "In fact, they seemed deliberately to fire at us, but we got our man away."

130,000 BELGIANS IN ENGLAND.

One of the Premier's Sons in the Fighting There.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—It is estimated by the War Refugees Committee that 130,000 Belgians have now arrived in this country.

The Daily Express understands that Arthur M. Asquith, one of the sons of the Premier, was in the naval division which took part in the defense of Antwerp. He was in the trenches several days, and escaped uninjured.

Reginald Wright Kauffmann was one of the last Americans to reach England from Antwerp. He left Antwerp on Saturday, making his way to Flushing on a bicycle. He was without food during the journey.

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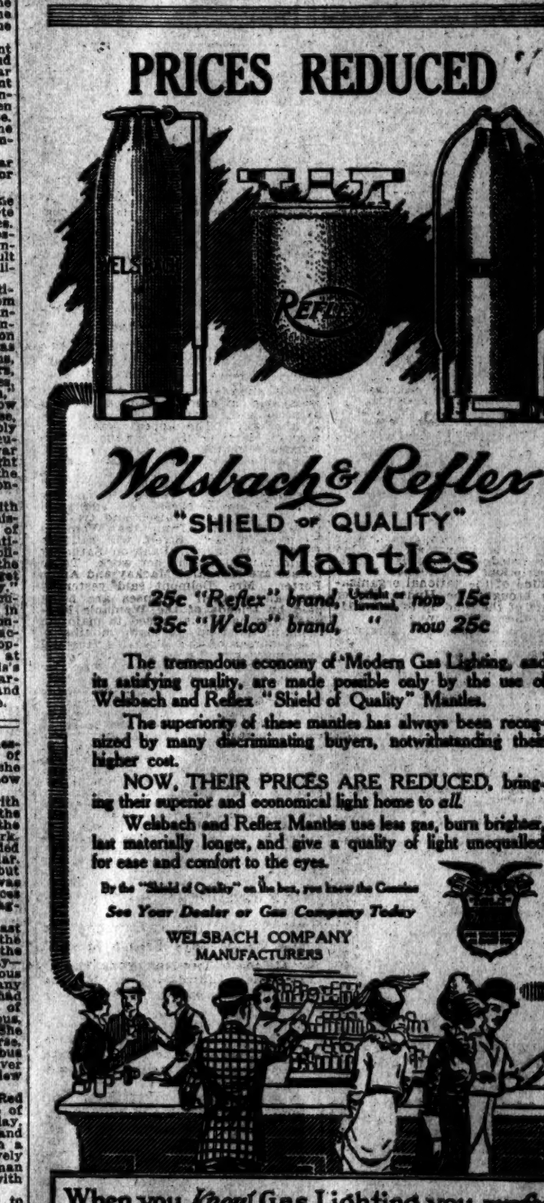
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$23,795 A DAY'S GIFTS TO N. Y. WAR RELIEF

Collections for All Funds to Date Nearing the Million-Dollar Mark.

RED CROSS LIST LEADS

New York Nurses Going Abroad to Aid Duchess of Marlborough's Work.

New York's receipts yesterday for the various funds for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers and destitute non-combatants of Europe totaled $23,795.98. Of this amount $11,042 went to the Red Cross and $10,408.61 to the fund for the Belgian non-combatants. The rest was divided among the Prince of Wales, the Hudson River Branch of the Red Cross, the Belgian Women's Dollar, the Women and Children of France, and the American Hospital in Paris funds.

The total of all the funds in New York is now more than $800,000. The largest of these funds are the Red Cross, with $248,000; the Belgian, with $168,000, and the German, with $140,000.

The Red Cross receipts for $11,042.31 yesterday brought the total collected by the New York branch to $241,741.47. All subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday's subscribers were:

Dinner Fd. Chamber of Com.	$3,819	Anonymous	$20
E. S. Harkness	2,500	St. James' Epis. Ch., Fulton, L. I.	20
Through Sta. Ass'n, N. Y. Herald	936	Wash.	17
Through State Zeitung	844	Orsah recital, Rutherford, N.J.	16
A. C. Wimpfheimer & Co.	500	By F. Bartley Service of S. S. Antilles	15
Fleitman & Co.	500	Christ Epis. Ch., Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11
Through Ala. Independent	401	Christ Cathedral, Salina, Kan.	15
St. Saviour's P. E. Church, Harbor Beach, Mich.	321	Through v. Tayl Harbor Serv'e	10
Crescent Av. Pr. Ch., Plainfield, N. J.	225	First M. E. Ch., Phillipsburg, N. J.	10
Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City	211	First Bap. Ch., Canton, N. Y.	7
St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Ch., Troy	206	Armenian Pres. Ch. of the Incarnation, Highlands, N. C.	6
Roseville Presby. Ch., Newark	138	St. Stephen's Ch., Bayonne	5
Cent. Pres. Ch., Summit	140	Paynesville, M., Levy Beney, So.	5
Suffolk Hunt dance	100	Yonkers	5
C. and M. Archer	100	Through Tribune	5
Orange	73	St. George's Ch., Flushing	5
Trinity Church, Hillsdale, N. J.	67	Emily N. Titus, Bayard	5
Leuma Theatre	57	Ruth E. Schramm	5
Columbia Cricket Club	52	Miss R. L. Liebman	5
Grace Ch., Rutherford	40	Bapt. Ch., Stepney, Conn.	4
First Pres. Ch., Reading, Penn.	36	Ch. of Our Father, Mulls Cove, Me.	4
St. John's Ch., Newport	31	Mission stations, Raymere o s n, N. Y.	4
Miss C. Tappen	25	St. Andrew's P. E. Ch., Manning-ton, W. Va.	2
C. Easton	25	Elaine Sauvage	2
Herman, Schutte & Co.	25	Vivian Sauvage	2
Anonymous	25	St. Thomas' Ch., Tilton, N. H.	2
Mrs. A. Salinger	25	Elizabeth Deyo	2
First Pres. Ch., Cortland	23	Epiph. Ch., Laurens, S. C.	1
House of Prayer, Newark	22	St. Luther's Ch., Newberry, S. C.	1
Morrisania Pres. Church	21	Ten-Cent Weekly Club	1
St. Paul's Ch., Berlin, Md.	20	Tuttle Chapel SS., Frase, Ky.	1
St. John's and St. Matthew's Sunday schools, Wheeling, W. Va.	20		

Hudson Red Cross.

Mrs. H. Fairchild Osborn, treasurer of the Hudson River branch of the Red Cross, acknowledged yesterday additional subscriptions of $1,010.45 to the European fund of the national organization. This brought the Hudson River branch's part of the fund up to $8,968.11. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Miss C. S. Barton, bridge party	$200.00		
Mrs. Archibald Rogers	100.00		
Corps of cadets at West Point	186.75		
St. George's Society	90.07		
Collection Cadet Chapel, West Point	80.61		
Public school children, West Point	50.00		
A. Augustus Healy, Cold Spring	25.00		
Combined offering of Reformed, Congregational, Methodist, and Pentecostal Churches	24.25		
Irving Grinnal	25.00		
Church of Holy Innocents, Highland Falls	25.42		
First Presbyterian Church, Cold Spring	19.25		
Reformed Churches, Nyack	54.46		
St. Edward's Church	35.87		
Central Presbyterian Church, Haverstraw	12.00		
First U. P. Church, Newburg	11.10		
Mrs. Chapman	5.00		
Old Chapel at West Point	5.44		
Sale of baskets made by life and drum corps, West Point	5.00		
John B. Vale	5.00		
Miss Kate Schaffner	10.00		
James Hamel	5.00		
Sunday school children, West Point	3.20		
St. Luke's Church, Haverstraw	8.19		
Mrs. Thomas Verdin	1.00		
R. R. Hilton, Garrison	2.00		
Miss Knapp	1.00		
Miss Louise Garner	1.00		
Mrs. D. F. De Baun	1.00		
Miss Lilla Hedges	1.00		
Miss Emily V. Jamison	1.00		
Edward H. Holden	1.00		
Miss Maggie Mitchell	2.00		
Miss Schnaffner	2.00		

The Belgian Fund for the relief of women and children and other non-combatants is now $148,635.27, of which $10,408.61 was received yesterday from the following sources:

Frances Battelle	$10	Dr. Dale's Ch., Jamaica Plain, second gift	1
A. P. Sherman	5	E. S. Harkness	2,500
Bapt. Ch., Union-town, N. Y.	1	Walter Ives	5
Second cont. from L'Exp. Ins.	1	Contribution	1
Anonymous	10	Dayton, Ohio	40
Georgia Debutante Ball	25	Contributions	5
J. M. H.	25	Passaic, N. J.	5
John Parr	25	Citizens of Hawaii	2,000
A. Gerstenzang	10	H. P. Salter	5
Jennie M. Neville	10	E. H. K.	25
Marie B. Tower	100	R. Frost	10
A Friend	20	Lucy E. McCook	1
Elisabeth Deyo	2	Roseville Presby. Ch., Newark	284
Annie W. Heilenbach	100	H. C. Fowler	25
A. F.	5	Charles Hohlfs	5
Mrs. C. C. Stedman	1	Rev. A. Gooding	10
W. Barnard	100	S. M. Pittman	100
Miss L. Peters	5	St. John's Ch., Newport	121
E. B. Hawley	10	White & Friant Lumber Co.	100
D. W. Grubbs	50	John Nicholas	2
C. C. Stimson	100	R. L. J.	25
Anna M. Buchanan	10	Mrs. L. L. Bliss	5
Elizabeth L. Forsythe	5	L. R. Knowlston	3
Miss R. T. Moore	100	St. Mark's P. E. Ch., Big Timber, Mon.	5
Hope H. Hodgman	50	Esther V. Hasson	5
Dr. E. W. Pilkin	5	O. F. Un Francaise	5
Christ Ch., Short Hills, N. J.	260	L. Schonkens	5
Helen E. Redding	10	Gadney F'ms Hosiery, Mass.	1
St. Matthews P. E. Ch.	5	F. W.	5
W. Miles Glesby, Mass.	1	Cash	1
Morton G. Paton	10	Sympathiser	25
From Maine	25	F. A. Getty, Jr.	5
Vermont	25	T. Newbold	100
Maria S. Russell	10	Mrs. V. Crumlock	10
Mrs. W. Darragh	10	Carola L. Lanier-Villista	25
A. Strauss	50	F. W. Vanderbilt	500
Mrs. H. L. Schwab	10	Ogden Mills	900
Mrs. B. T. Smigett	10	Ellis W. Chapman	200
Mrs. S. H. Levy	10	Gertrude L. Hort	50
Ray, S. A. Tuck	5	Annie P. Flagler	100
D. S. Gewurz	25	Mary W. Harriman	500
J. Sampson	15	Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	477
C. M. Van Cleve	10	Miss M. Reid	250
J. P. Hill	5	Pearce Bailey	25
A. W. Taylor	5	Mrs. Villards	41
Presby. SS. Wyoming, Ohio	16	Cash	10
Mary Morse	10	W. A. Moore	10
David Bachar	5	H. H. Moore	5
James Roever	800	C. G. Edwards	25
V. Hartman	5	Mrs. H. Hamilton	25
D. S. Gans	25	F. J. Mather, Jr.	25
E. A. Dunn	10	E. A. Stewart	2
Raymond West	50	Mrs. J. Schlesinger	5
Mrs. W. H. Greene	5	H. Schimmel	20
Mrs. F. Pritchard	10	Mrs. T. H. Allen	10
Harriet P. Marsh	1	Miss Harriet	25
E. W. Lloyd	5	M. Treuer	25
W. M. Haller	10	W. P. Pick	100
In mem. of Syracuse Visitors	25		
Mrs. E. Dubois	10		

Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The American Branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund has collected $56,068.23. There will be a meeting of those interested in this fund in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, tonight. Subscriptions acknowledged yesterday by R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, to this fund, were:

[illegible]	$5.00
[illegible]	50.00

CARNEGIE LAYS WAR TO GIGANTIC ARMIES

Points to Present Conflict to Prove That Armed Preparation Does Not Mean Peace.

FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Fleets Should Be Merged and Power to Declare War Vested in a Tribunal, He Says.

Pointing out that preparation for war as a means of insuring peace has failed for more than 2,500 years, Andrew Carnegie has written an article on "A League of Peace—Not 'Preparation for War'" for the number of The Independent, which will be issued this week.

"Not so very long ago," writes Mr. Carnegie, "gentlemen went prepared against personal war, and this resulted in continual danger of attack. Gentlemen actually practiced shooting at dummies that they might become better marksmen, hence more likely to kill than be killed. The more they prepared to meet this private war, the more likely they were to be called upon to meet it."

He says that when the present Emperor of Germany was elevated to the throne he found an average of 120 duels a year in his army, which he has reduced to ten. "In France," says Mr. Carnegie, "the duel creates laughter, so rare and ineffective it has become. It is now introduced successfully in comedy. So personal war fades rapidly away as men learn wisdom—national war must follow, as night follows day. So steadily grows public sentiment against war, national or personal."

As a remedy for the fact that preparation for war by one nation begets similar preparation by other nations, Mr. Carnegie advocates one world-wide organization of as many peaceful powers as possible to prevent war and insist that differences between nations shall be peacefully adjusted by The Hague Conference, or other tribunal satisfactory to the contendants. In the last resort, if necessary, Mr. Carnegie says, the World Peace Court could deliver judgment by a majority vote which would be binding upon the powers.

One great step toward this plan, Mr. Carnegie says, has been made by the following announcement:

"The British, French, and Russian Governments on Saturday, Sept. 5, mutually agreed not to make peace separately during the present war, and no one of them shall demand conditions of peace without the previous approval of the others."

Form a League of Peace.

"Here the allied nations," writes Mr. Carnegie, "combine and act as one. After the present belligerents agree upon peaceful settlement, Germany and Austria should be the first invited by the Allies to join in forming a league of peace. Should they accept, then some of the other nations might be invited.

"At the first meeting of the league some general principles might be formulated: First, one general World Peace Commission shall be established to which each member shall contribute toward expenditure in proportion to its population and wealth. Their respective fleets shall be merged, controlled and operated under such management as the league may direct from time to time. No war policy, or attack upon any nation or fleet shall be made except by a majority vote of two-thirds of all the members of the World Peace League, and then only after timely notice to the nations threatened. The commission shall exercise undisputed authority, always provided it is sustained and its action approved from time to time by two-thirds of the total membership.

"An executive committee shall be elected by two-thirds majority of the commission, a separate vote being taken upon each candidate. This committee shall elect a President and Vice President by a majority vote who shall each serve four years, but the Vice President shall serve six years for the first term, and his successor be elected for four year, thus preventing the simultaneous change of both the former high officials.

Fallacy of an Old Idea.

"The difference between the proposed commission and the present situation in regard to peace and war is fundamental. For 2,500 years tribes and nations have warred with each other, inflicting such barbarities as make the flesh creep as one reads, and all these years it has been held by many that preparation for war prevents war, yet today we have the greatest outburst of war that this long history recounts. We submit that the day is past when we shall longer tolerate this inhuman sacrifice of human beings. The civilized world has tried preparation for war long enough. We now propose to render war impossible, at least between the best of those nations classed as civilized. When these lead, others can be compelled to follow, or ostracized, if this ever become necessary. The league would act upon the high moral standard of world peace, determined to maintain it when necessary in the judgment of the two-thirds majority of its members. Even if success be delayed, sooner or later its triumph would be certain."

33,000 CANADIANS LAND.

Another Portion of Expeditionary Force Arrives at Plymouth.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Word that a fleet of thirty-two transport steamers, carrying a Canadian expeditionary force of 33,000 men, reached England today, and that the troops are being disembarked at Plymouth, has been cabled to Premier Borden by George E. Perley, a member of the Canadian administration now in England. The flotilla left Canada under convoy on Oct. 2.

The selection of Plymouth as the place of debarkation is taken as an indication that the Canadians will be encamped on Salisbury Plain.

The arrival in English waters on Oct. 8 of the vanguard of the fleet carrying the Canadian contingent to Europe was reported in cable messages received here on that date.

CHASED BY BRITISH CRUISER.

Prins Willem V. Sought Refuge Within the Three-Mile Limit.

The officers of the Netherlands Royal Mail steamship Prins Willem V. which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, reported that the vessel had been chased into port by the British cruiser Lancaster off Asbury Park. When the cruiser came up the Prins Willem V was headed toward the shore and kept well within the three-mile limit. After steaming a few miles abeam the Lancaster turned around and went out seawards.

The Dutch steamship had two German passengers on board from Maracaibo and did not wish to give them up, as she would have been compelled to do if the cruiser had caught her outside and sent a boat's crew aboard.

4,000 FRENCH BOYS SENT TO GERMANY

Government May Ask Our Aid to Obtain the Release of Next Recruits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The French Government may request the good offices of the United States to obtain the release of some 4,000 lads, 15 to 17 years of age, alleged to have been made prisoners in order not to be incorporated among the next list of French recruits. They were drawn from the districts of Douai, Cambrai, Caudry and Noyon.

They were ordered to present themselves by a certain day and warned that any one endeavoring to evade the order would be summarily shot. When all were assembled they were told off into sections and taken by special trains into Germany.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF CHILE.

Valparaiso Hears of an Encounter between Germans and British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14.—A cable dispatch from Valparaiso says that a naval battle occurred yesterday between British and German cruisers off Coquimbo. The names of the ships are unknown, and no details of the fight are given.

The President of Argentina has proclaimed a moratorium against Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Russia, France, England, Italy, Switzerland and Uruguay.

SIEGE GUNS ARE AUSTRIA'S.

Germans Admit Their Debt to Their Allies for Antwerp's Fall.

The German information service at the Hotel Astor gave out last night what was said to be a description of the big howitzers that the Germans used against the forts at Liège and Namur and subsequently against the fortifications before Antwerp. The information, it was explained, came in a letter from a German ordnance expert, who says:

"These guns, sent to Germany by Austria, have a calibre of about 12 inches, (30.5 cm.,) and were but recently installed, just in time to be put to excellent service. The Skoda Works have, indeed, turned out a masterpiece, since these guns are built in sections, easily handled and transported in spite of poor roads and the enormous weight of the guns when set up."

The following statement, which is a translation from an article in a recent issue of the Hamburger Nachrichten, was given out by the information service last night, as the official account of the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral:

"Since the French, by strongly fortifying the city of Rheims, had made this place the base of their defense, they themselves, forced us to attack the city with all means necessitated by such an operation. By order of the Chief Commander of the German Army, the cathedral was spared as long as the enemy would not take undue advantage of this. Since Sept. 20 a white flag was hoisted over the cathedral, and was duly recognized by us. In spite of it we were able to state that on the tower of the cathedral there was a post of observation in full activity, which explained the powerful effect of the enemy's artillery fire on our attacking infantry. It was of utmost necessity to remove that post. It was done through shrapnel fire by our field artillery. Even then the heavy artillery was not allowed to direct its fire on the cathedral, and firing ceased altogether when the post in question was removed.

"As we have been able to observe, the tower and the exterior of the cathedral are intact; the roofing, however, has been destroyed by the flames. The attacking troops have, therefore, not gone beyond that which inevitably had to be done. The responsibility for this rests entirely with the enemy, which, under cover of the white flag, attempted to misuse the venerable building."

The same service also issued this statement with reference to the trade relations of Germany and neutral nations:

"The Federal Council of Germany has recently issued a special order continuing to extend to the United States and other neutral nations in the most favored nation class the tariff rates which were in effect before the beginning of the war. This was made necessary because the declaration of hostilities put an end to the commercial treaties with the belligerent nations, which comprised those to which the most favored nation clause applied, and thus automatically advanced the rates on American goods to those of the regular tariff. It is to avoid this condition that the recent order continuing the reduced rates on American goods was promulgated.

"The Council has also issued an order admitting foodstuffs free of duty."

Submarines Not Sunk, Germans Say

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 14.—An official dispatch from Berlin denies the report that two German submarines were sunk after the destruction in the Baltic of the Russian cruiser Pallada.

Register Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and Saturday are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

DENIES SECRET PLAN WITH THE BELGIANS

Great Britain Contradicts German Assertion That an Agreement Was Made in 1906.

STYLES IT AN OLD STORY

Only Possible Basis, It Is Stated, Is Found in Memoranda Made Soon After Agadir Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The British Foreign Office today dispatched to all representatives of the Government abroad the following reply to a statement made by the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung and transmitted to America by wireless from Germany:

"The story of an alleged Anglo-Belgian agreement of 1906, published in the German press and based on documents said to have been found at Brussels is only a press edition of a story which has been reproduced in various forms and denied on several occasions. No such agreement has ever existed as Germans well know. Gen. Grierson is dead and Colonel, now Gen. Barnardiston, is commanding the British forces before Tsing-Tao.

"In 1906 Gen. Grierson was on the general staff at the War Office and Col. Barnardiston was military attaché at Brussels. In view of the solemn guarantee given by Great Britain to protect the neutrality of Belgium against violation from any side some academic discussions may, through the instrumentality of Col. Barnardiston, have taken place between Gen. Grierson and the Belgian military authorities as to what assistance the British army might be able to afford to Belgium should one of her neighbors violate that neutrality. Some notes with reference to the subject may exist in the archives at Brussels.

"It should be noted that the date mentioned, namely 1906, was the year following that in which Germany had as in 1911 adopted a threatening attitude toward France with regard to Morocco and in view of the apprehensions existing of an attack on France through Belgium it was natural that possible eventualities should be discussed.

"The impossibility of Belgium having been a party to any agreement of the nature indicated or to any design for violation of Belgian neutrality is clearly shown by reiterated declarations that she has made for many years past that she would resist to the utmost any violation of her neutrality from whatever quarter and in whatever form such violation might come. It is worthy of attention that these charges of aggressive designs on the part of other powers are made by Germany who, since 1906, has established an elaborate network of strategical railways leading from the Rhine to the Belgian frontier through a barren thinly populated tract, deliberately constructed to permit of the sudden attack upon Belgium which was carried out two months ago."

SAYS MAX WOULD NOT PAY.

Berlin Paper's Version of Imprisonment of Brussels Mayor.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—"The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger gives a new version why Burgomaster Max of Brussels is being detained by the Germans in the fortress at Namur," says the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam. The dispatch continues:

"The paper says that Burgomaster Max paid in cash 3,500,000 of the 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000) demanded by the Germans and gave bonds for the remainder up to 20,000,000 francs, which later he refused to redeem. The remaining 30,000,000 francs he refused to consider. This resulted in his detention.

"It is added that the Committee of Sheriffs, which is now administering the affairs of the town, has agreed to redeem the bonds and to compromise on 20,000,000 francs more as settling the matter."

FAMOUS DOCTORS TO FRONT.

Bradford, Herringham, and Wright to Join the British Army.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The British Medical Journal states that the War Office has appointed Sir John Rose Bradford, K. C. M. G.; Sir Wilmot Herringham, and Sir E. Almroth Wright consulting physicians with the British expeditionary force in France. The three physicians, who will have the rank of Colonel, will leave England next week, accompanied by three expert bacteriologists.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, The British Medical Journal says, has also decided to appoint a special army sanitary committee to advise the Army Council on all matters pertaining to the health of the troops.

BIG ORDER FOR CARTRIDGES.

Illinois Concern Gets Contract from a New York Banking Firm.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 14.—An order for ammunition received by a local cartridge company yesterday will necessitate the employment of several hundred additional men and the operation of the factory day and night for six months.

The order was placed by a New York banking firm, which did not disclose the identity of its client. The ammunition, however, is to be delivered at New York.

The shells ordered correspond to 43-calibre bullets and will carry lead bullets not steel jacketed. According to officials of the plant, the cartridges appear to be intended for old-style guns.

JAPAN WANTS TO HAVE RUSSIA FOR AN ALLY

Frank Statement by Her Military Attaché After an Audience With the Czar.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15, 5 A. M.—"Gen. Oba, the Japanese Military Attaché with the Commander in Chief," says The Times's Petrograd correspondent, "after an imperial audience at Tsarkoe-Selo has given a statement to The Bourse Gazette, frankly expressing his earnest wish to convert the Russo-Japanese entente into a formal alliance. Such an alliance, Gen. Oba said, would be warmly welcomed by the Japanese Government and people.

"Gen. Oba said he believed the moment had arrived to conclude such an alliance and that M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister; M. Iswolsky, Russian Ambassador to France, and Baron Motono, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, were doing their utmost to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Japan and Russia."

KEEP PROF. MUENSTERBERG

Report at Harvard That Trustees Refused His Offered Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—The report was current at Harvard today that Prof. Hugo Münsterberg had offered his resignation as Professor of Psychology, and that the members of the Harvard Corporation had voted not to accept it.

Confirmation of the story was unobtainable here. Prof. Münsterberg said he did not care to discuss the matter. President Lowell saw no reason, he said, to depart from his time-honored rule not to talk for publication. Dean Briggs, however, admitted receiving a post card from Major Wiener of London, the alumnus who is said to have given Harvard the choice between unseating Prof. Münsterberg for his pro-German utterances or losing a bequest of $10,000,000, but said he had paid no attention to it.

New Moratorium for Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 14.—Provisional President Benavides signed a decree today promulgating a new moratorium for Peru.

PUT WILSON IN DEAL WITH 'BIG BUSINESS'

Republicans Charge That He Bargained for Financing Congress Campaign.

CANAL TOLLS THE PRICE

Committee Sends Out a Statement Intended to Discredit the President's Repeal Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In a long statement issued tonight the National Republican Congressional Committee virtually accuses President Wilson of having entered into a bargain with Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill under the terms of which they are financing the Democratic Congressional campaign as a return for the action of the President in bringing about the repeal of the Panama Canal Free Tolls act.

The Chairman of the committee is Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa. According to the statement, Mr. Carnegie, through his peace endowment, spent thousands of dollars in the interest of the President's canal tolls repeal propaganda, and Mr. Hill was even more interested in having the act repealed, but his reasons were different. It is a case of helping Great Britain with Mr. Carnegie, the statement says, but with Mr. Hill it is a matter of dollars and cents in that the free tolls provision would have interfered with high freight rates of his railroads. All the Hill influence was joined within that of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to kill off free tolls, the statement asserts.

The statement continues: "So it was that a common cause was made between President Wilson and these two foremost representatives of the predatory interests, and, indeed, the combination of Big Money on the one hand and barrels of political patronage on the other were too strong for those who contended that the canal should be operated in the interest of the American Government, which built it, and the people who paid for it. Democrats in Congress, who by this score were at heart for free tolls, fearing the loss of Postmasters and other fat political jobs, stood by the President until free tolls went down to defeat amid the unsuppressed exultation of the Hills and the Carnegies."

The Republican Congressional Committee accused Mr. Hill of being actuated also, in his alleged contributions to the Democratic Congressional campaign, by resentment over the action of Republican Legislatures in States through which the Hill railroads pass, in enacting railroad legislation. Four Legislatures of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon are mentioned. Reference is made to Senator La Follette's fight against railroads in Wisconsin and the Burlington, which Mr. Hill controls, was one of the first to feel the effect of it, according to the statement.

The statement is likely to be heard from in Republican ranks as twenty-five Republican members o fthe House voted for the repeal of the free tolls statute.

CALLS CHURCHILL A DANGER TO ENGLAND

London Morning Post Renews Its Attack on His Antwerp Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Standard's military correspondent says:

"The British Government are being very severely criticised for having sent a force to assist in the defense of Antwerp, and from a purely military point of view there is no answer to the criticism. The action taken was belated; the force sent was not in condition to take the field; the task allotted was hopeless. The Government acted on a generous impulse and gave effect to the generous impulse that was stirring the pulses of the whole British race when they sent the naval division to Antwerp, and, bitterly as we may regret the loss their action caused, we cannot blame them overmuch for taking it."

The Morning Post, continuing the discussion which an editorial raised several days ago, says:

"Since this is a grave question on which the nation has a right to be informed and, if possible, reassured, and since the Government has made no reply to the comments we made two days ago, we feel it necessary to comment. Our information is authoritative that Antwerp had decided that surrender was inevitable, but Mr. Winston Churchill's visit to Antwerp resulted in a change of view.

"He could only have induced them to continue on the representation that he would bring across a force adequate to the defense of the city. The force he organized and dispatched included some volunteers who had only been a week in training. As to the responsibility we do not require to be told; the expedition could not have been dispatched without the consent of his colleagues. We regret having to make these criticisms because we admired Mr. Churchill's courageous and correct attitude at the beginning of the war; but the facts now in our hands compel us to urge that certain of Mr. Churchill's characteristics make him in his present position a danger and anxiety to the nation."

The Times and The Pall Mall Gazette both deprecate the attack on Mr. Churchill and contend that any criticism should be borne by the Government as a whole.

ADVERTISEMENT.

$250,000.00 TO INVEST

The above sum I have deposited in various banks in this city.

Offhand, my friends are correct. They tell me this is no time to invest in a business. I think their viewpoint is wrong.

Therefore, recognizing that in this big city there must be instances of incompatibility of partners, perhaps the death of an individual partner, or perhaps the growth of a business that could use the investment of money and brains, I am inserting this advertisement.

I have any part of the above amount in cash to invest in a successful business that has shown a profit during the past three years. Will deal with principals only.

Address T 144 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CENTEMERI — nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-four years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

New Ideas From Abroad

Direct from our factory at Grenoble, France. An imported French Kid in 10-button Mousquetaire style with contrasting embroidery. **3.00 a Pair**

We have copied this glove in a 6-button length, and by changing from Mousquetaire to Sacque wrist and adding a front gore of color to match the embroidery we have produced

"The Fielder"—2.50 a Pair

In this glove you get the full measure of quality plus the extra style, and the 6-button length is adaptable to the new sleeve.

P. CENTEMERI & Co.
296 Fifth Avenue
One Door Below 31st Street

Branch Stores: Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco — Sold in More Than 2000 Cities and Towns — Our Factory: Grenoble, France

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street — Store Opens at 9 A. M. — Closes at 6 P. M.

Just One Price—$22

In Today's Sale of

Women's $25 to $29.50 Suits

Our estimations of the value of these suits are very Conservative—being based on our standard of quality.

Every Suit Was Custom Tailored to Our Order

This is the most important fact that we can mention in their behalf, for the tailoring is the backbone of every suit.

25 Styles in Fashionable Materials

Gabardine, broadcloth, cheviot and ripple cloth, in black, navy, the new shades of brown, green and plum. Many of the suits are trimmed with velvet and some with breitschwanz.

Sizes 34 to 44 in All Models
Sizes Up to 48 in Several Styles — Third Floor

2,000 Black Lace Blouses At $2.95, $3.95, $5 to $10.75

Prices are incomparable, for laces of such fine qualities are now at a premium. We planned this occasion some time ago.

Visit the smart restaurants, tea places and theatres and the importance of the vogue of black lace will be answered. As the finest afternoon and dinner gowns have sleeves of black lace, it is only natural that dressy blouses for tailleur costumes should be of black lace.

As Black Lace Blouses were one of the fashions that Paris decided upon at the beginning of the season, we prepared for the vogue of these blouses in America. That is why we are now in such a unique position—being able to present blouses of the finest laces of shadow and chantilly designs at the moderate prices which are within reach of every woman.

Black Lace Blouses Are Dressy and Durable

These Blouses are lined with white or flesh-color chiffon or chiffon cloth—and some of them with black.

Many of them have girdles and sashes of silk; others have over-draperies or gilet effects. The long, tapering sleeves are fascinating, and the new collars are artistic, and there are many other small but important touches.

Black Crepe de Chine Blouses at $2.95, $3.95 and $5 — Third Floor

MAYOR BACKS GLYNN AFTER THEY CONFER

Agreement Reached by Them at Home of Col. House, Friend of President.

REASSURED BY GOVERNOR

Mitchel Tells of an Understanding on Legislation and Appointments to Service Board.

As a result of a conference that Mayor Mitchel had on Tuesday afternoon with Gov. Glynn at the home of Col. E. M. House, at 119 East Fifty-third Street, the Mayor yesterday announced that he would support Mr. Glynn for election as Governor. Col. House is an intimate friend of President Wilson. The Mayor said he had delayed making the announcement because he wanted to be assured that the State administration would be in sympathy with the "spirit and aspirations" of the city administration and that he had received such assurances after conferring with the Governor.

The Mayor said he would not take the stump for the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, who would have his full support nevertheless. The Mayor and the Governor also reached a satisfactory understanding regarding the next legislative programme, so far as it affected the city and the appointments the Governor was to make to the Public Service Commission. There will be two such appointments, one to succeed Commissioner Maltbie and one to succeed Commissioner Cram, both of whose terms soon will expire. The Governor assured the Mayor that these appointments would be made on a non-partisan basis and only the most capable and disinterested men selected.

The Mayor's announcement of his political attitude was made at the City Hall in an interview with reporters and took the form of question and answer. The Mayor said he had always believed in the direct primary, and as a Democrat he purposed to stand by the direct primary and support Gov. Glynn.

"Will you take the stump in behalf of the Democratic State ticket?" he was asked.

Mayor Too Busy to Speak.

"No," replied the Mayor. "The work of the Mayor's office during the month of October is so heavy, owing to the making of the budget, that I simply couldn't do it as a physical matter. Furthermore, I have avoided, and will avoid so far as possible, active participation in campaigns, as I do not think that it is in accord with the duties of a Fusion Mayor. But as a Democrat and as a citizen I propose to support Gov. Glynn for re-election."

"Why did you wait until today before expressing your sentiments in regard to Gov. Glynn's candidacy?"

"Because I wished to be assured, in so far as it touches and affects the city administration, that the State administration will be in sympathy with the spirit and aspirations of the city administration, and I feel assured now that that will be the case, after conference with the Governor himself."

The Mayor did not tell who sought the conference, but he said that Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk and the Governor's Secretary and Col. House also were present. He added:

"I wanted to feel satisfied as Mayor, having in mind primarily the interests of the city, that we might expect from the next State administration support, genuine support, for our constructive legislative programme to further establish a business administration in this city. You already know what that programme is, and I have the assurance of the Governor of his support for that programme. I wanted also to be assured that appointments to the Public Service Commission would be made on a non-partisan basis, and with view to selecting the most capable, able, disinterested and uncontrolled person who could be appointed to that Commission, as the operations of that Commission so intimately and radically affect the City of New York; and I wanted, broadly speaking, to be assured that the State administration, where it touches or affects the city administration, would be in accord with the spirit and aspirations that the city administration now represents.

"I have all three of these assurances from the Governor. I feel assured after my conference with him that the Governor's administration of State affairs, if he is elected, will be in accord with the principles of Democracy that I believe in, and that is why I am supporting him."

Why He Questioned Glynn.

"In regard to his past administration, what do you think of that?"

"For the most part," was the answer, "I approve of his administration of the State. In certain respects, as you recollect, I differed from him, particularly in the matter of some appointments. That is what made me ask him the questions."

The Mayor said he was not satisfied with the Public Service appointments made by Gov. Glynn, but he would not go into particulars. He had discussed with the Governor administrative measures to promote good business Government, notable the Purchase Bureau bill, the Administration bill, the Final Disposition bill, the Markets bill and other kindred measures. The Police bill was not touched upon. The Mayor said the Governor told him he was in favor of a Terminal Railroad bill as finally agreed upon between the State canal interests and the city last year, but too late for introduction.

"This bill," said the Mayor, "accomplishes all that we want, so we are perfectly satisfied with the modified bill. That is to say, the bill as finally approved would have restricted its operations to particular terminals, municipally owned terminals. As we submitted it originally it was general in its application to all terminals. We would just as soon have it as approved by the waterways people, so that a combination of railroads could operate only city built terminals."

The Mayor wanted it made clear that he was not asking the Governor to make any specific promise on any particular thing.

"You did not suggest any appointments?" the Mayor was asked.

"Oh, Lord, no!" he replied.

"As a result of the conference there now exists a perfect understanding between you and the Governor?"

"I think so."

"And perfect accord?"

"As far as I know, I believe so."

HEPBURN WRITES OF GLYNN.

Banker Expresses a High Opinion of the Governor.

In a letter dated Aug. 26, A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, said of Gov. Glynn:

"I first had occasion to know Martin H. Glynn, our present Governor, during the financial stringency and difficulty of 1907. Governor Glynn was at that time Controller of the State, and in his official capacity played a very important and helpful part in the proper solution of the embarrassing conditions at that time.

"As Chairman of the Commission to Revise the Banking Laws of the State, which made a report to the last Legislature and which report was enacted into law, I was again brought closely in contact with the Governor. He was very helpful throughout our labors, aiding us in every proper way.

"During the present most unusual situation, resulting from the general European war, confronting us, when holidays were being declared for the sake of tiding over crucial periods abroad, I again came in consultation with the Governor and found him thoroughly posted as to conditions, alive to the situation and its possibilities and ready, by proclaiming holidays or otherwise, to aid in every proper way in lessening the strain to which the financial and business community was subjected.

"I have a very high opinion of the Governor, and regard him as an able, efficient and honorable public official."

TANNER GIBES AT MITCHEL.

Says Wilson's Influence Turned Mayor and Malone to Glynn.

Mayor Mitchel was ridiculed for changing color in his attitude towards Gov. Glynn, and the Democratic National Administration was severely criticised for meddling in the State situation, in statements issued yesterday by Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Tanner said:

"So far as Gov. Glynn is concerned, I do not know what argument he used to turn Mr. Mitchel from his declaration in favor of Mr. Hennessy. Hennessy and Glynn do not mix. Mr. Mitchel was for Mr. Hennessy and is now for Mr. Glynn. However, I can understand the argument that Col. House, President Wilson's friend, used. What else was Mr. Mitchel to do?

"It was Col. House and Mr. Wilson that turned the Fusion Committee of 107 to Mr. Mitchel last Summer when the matter of the Mayoralty nomination was in the balance. It is only another example of the attempt of the Administration at Washington to instruct the New York voters how to vote. Mr. Bryan's speech at the Academy of Music last night was a demonstration of it.

"The same thing has happened to Mr. Mitchel that happened to Mr. Dudley Field Malone last week. They both tried to be independent, or at least to live up to the fiery speeches they made against Tammany Hall. The pressure from Washington was too strong."

Mr. Tanner gave out a letter from Harvey D. Hinman at Binghamton, who wrote:

"Last week I wrote over five hundred personal letters to my Republican friends in each of the towns and wards in this city, asking as a personal favor to me that they do everything they can for the ticket."

Lost in War's Maelstrom.

"Samuel Greenbaum is lost in the maelstrom of the European war," said Attorney Casper to Justice Clarke in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday, where an application was made by Mr. Casper to postpone an action to foreclose a mortgage on Greenbaum's property in Jamaica. The lawyer said Greenbaum left Jamaica last June to visit his old home in Lublin, Russia, intending to return in September. He wrote to his friends until the breaking out of the war, when his letters ceased. It is thought he was pressed into the army. Justice Clarke ordered the postponement of the proceeding for one month.

Prof. Faustino Here to See Greely.

Prof. Arnaldo Faustino, who has written many articles on polar exploration, arrived from Genoa yesterday on the Italian steamship Verona, to meet Gen. Greely. Another passenger was Mgr. Cosci, the new Secretary of the Apostolic Delegate in Washington. The liner brought thirty-six first, 196 second, and 374 steerage passengers.

GOVERNOR CHEERED IN AUTO CAMPAIGN

Crowds Greet Glynn at Five Meetings in Brooklyn and Queens.

TELLS OF SAVING MONEY

Defends Diversion of Sinking Fund and Quotes Controller in Support of His Figures.

Following his enthusiastic reception at the opening of his campaign in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, when Gov. Glynn was cheered by thousands at the Academy of Music, the Democratic candidate made a tour of Brooklyn and Queens last evening, and everywhere was greeted with demonstrations of enthusiasm. His was in fine form, his speaking voice was good, and he made his points with telling effect at five large meetings.

The Governor had much to say about the Workman's Compensation act, which he referred to "not legislation, but religion." He related incidents in which the law has worked to bring prompt relief to the survivors of accident victims, and his stories of details of destitution promptly relieved and gloom lightened in many homes made effective campaign arguments and friends for the Governor, who said he took great pride in this law and in its authorship.

The Governor repeated his former statements about his vetoes and his saving of $11,000,000 to the State since taking office. Undeterred by the attacks made upon his figures by his opponent, Gov. Glynn repeated them and read a letter from the State Controller which confirmed their accuracy. As to the total sum, $11,000,000, which he said he had saved since taking office, he described it in homely fashion as "enough to buy every voter a ton of coal, two hats for every old-fashioned woman and one hat for every new fashioned woman."

He defended the use of $3,000,000 from the sinking fund by saying that the barge canal, the State highways and other great improvements would be of as much use and value to the next generation of tax payers as to the present one and that it was unfair to saddle their cost upon the taxpayers of this year when the taxpayers of twenty years hence would enjoy their benefits.

The Governor took dinner at the Unity Club, Dean Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, where he met many prominent men. He got a hearty cheer when he left the club and entered an automobile in which he was driven to Schuetzen Park, in Astoria. Here 1,800 people stood up and cheered him as he entered and he made a long speech which was constantly interrupted by hand clapping.

From Astoria the Governor was whirled to Flushing, where he spoke in the Broadway Lyceum. Twelve hundred people greeted him here. An enormous crowd had gathered around St. Mary's Lyceum in Jamaica when the Governor's automobile arrived there and he had some difficulty in making his way through the jam into the hall. His last speech of the night was made in Public School No. 77, in Ridgewood.

Appointment of Judge Cardozo.

In his speech at the Unity Club, Gov. Glynn said:

Let us be proud that our State is first in the Union in the movement to unite its citizens in that broad brotherhood that knows neither race nor creed, and makes the touchstone of success, character, ability, and integrity, whether the man be a Jew, Protestant or Catholic.

It has been my proud privilege to emphasize my own devotion to this higher ideal of citizenship, by naming for Justice of the highest court of the State, an able, honest and scholarly Jew. The great thing in life is to be the first to point the way, and when I, as Governor of the State of New York, appointed Benjamin Cardozo to the Court of Appeals, it was the first time that an Orthodox Jew had been so honored not only in this State, but in all the Union. I appointed Judge Cardozo because he was eminently fit, and I believe this first appointment must be followed here and in other States, of others drawn similarly from the great judicial race of history.

In his Schuetzen Park speech the Governor discussed at length the Workmen's Compensation act which he secured and said it was a living, glowing, vital tribute to the humanity and justice of the twentieth century.

In his speech at Flushing the Governor discussed the methods by which he saved the taxpayers of the State $11,000,000. He said in part:

If I am fortunate enough to retain the confidence of the people of this State I shall not be content to rest upon the financial record I have already made. Hercules cleansed out the Augean stables in a day, but Hercules himself could not have made a complete reform of New York's mismanaged finances in the short twelve months that have elapsed since I ascended to the Governor's chair.

We have straightened out the surplus in the Sinking Fund and lifted from the taxpayers today a burden which should properly be borne by taxpayers of tomorrow. Through this adjustment of the Sinking Fund we have taken $3,000,000 which you and your fellow taxpayers have poured into the treasury through a mistake, given it back to you in lieu of taxes, and made it possible to exact from the taxpayers of the future their fair and proper share of the cost of permanent public improvements.

$5,000,000 From Sinking Fund.

There is no reason why you and your fellow taxpayers should pay for the entire barge canal. You will have the use of the canal, it is true, but the men of the next generation will enjoy a greater use from it. There is no reason why you should bear the entire expenses of the magnificent system of highways which New York is building because the men of the next generation will use those roads twenty years from now, just as you are using them today. And when I say to you that I have taken a $5,000,000 surplus out of the Sinking Fund and used it as a part of this year's contribution to the fund, it means that I have lifted a burden of $5,000,000 from your shoulders.

If I am Governor I shall lay before the Constitutional Convention now approaching a detailed and itemized explanation of the work of each department. I shall show how economy is prevented by needless duplications and how efficiency multiplies by miles of unnecessary red tape, and it shall be my aim to so administer the business affairs of the State that for every dollar's worth of taxes they pay the voters of the State shall receive a dollar's worth of good government.

FOUR MORE INDORSE GERARD.

Secretary Wilson, Clark, Underwood, and Senator Hollis Write.

Another member of President Wilson's Cabinet came out yesterday in support of the candidacy of Ambassador James W. Gerard for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket. He was Secretary of Labor Wilson. Letters of indorsement and praise for Mr. Gerard also came from Champ Clark, Speaker of the House; Oscar Underwood, Democratic leader in the House, and Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire. The letters were sent to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee. The one from Secretary Wilson read:

The majority in both houses of the next Congress should be composed of able, broad-gauged men who will assist in carrying the policies thus far inaugurated to a successful consummation. Mr. Gerard, Democratic candidate for United States Senator from the State of New York, is that type of man, and I sincerely hope that the voters of your State will send him to the Senate to uphold the hands of the Administration in carrying out the great work it is doing.

Among other things Speaker Clark said:

Permit me to say that I was highly gratified at the nomination of Judge Gerard for United States Senator, and most fervently hope that he will be elected. He is a splendid man and Democrat, and in every way qualified for the place.

Representative Underwood said:

Justice Gerard's eminent qualifications to fill the position of Senator; the distinguished and patriotic services that he has rendered our country as its representative at Berlin, and his loyalty to the great principles that endear the Democratic party to the masses of our people, make me feel that the question of his election is not as to the State alone is interested in, but is one that every loyal Democrat in the United States must feel of great importance to our party and our country.

Senator Hollis sent his warmest personal indorsement of Mr. Gerard's candidacy and said he was the type of man needed in the Senate.

All the Democratic leaders were jubilant over the support the national Administration was giving the State ticket, as particularly exemplified in Secretary Bryan's speech on Tuesday night.

"A united and solid Democracy," was the way Gov. Glynn expressed his pleasure. "Yes, I am perfectly satisfied with the indorsement of the Federal Administration."

Chairman Osborn said the indorsement from Washington was positively a sincere one.

"There was a primary fight, of course," he said, "but that is over now and Washington, as should every good Democrat, abides by the outcome of that campaign. With the states set of Mayor Mitchel this morning the falling in of all Democrats is complete and we should win."

CITY BREVITIES.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association of the Bronx will hold an open meeting in the auditorium of the Morris High School on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Pia Ey, who claims the shortest name in the city, began suit for separation from her husband, Theodore, in the Supreme Court yesterday. Cruel treatment is charged.

William Murray Hennessey, the former gunman who killed Mayor Moore, leader of the Tokay Tokes, in 1906, and who was shot in front of a Seventh Avenue saloon on Sunday, died yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital.

The young man found dead in the woods near Hastings-on-Hudson on Monday was identified yesterday by his mother as Edward Dahler, a clerk living at 326 West Nineteenth Street, Manhattan, who disappeared about two weeks ago. Before that time he was despondent.

John J. Pripe and his wife Sophie, arrested on Monday in their apartment, where detectives seized $8,000 worth of prohibited drugs, were in a state of collapse when they waived examination before Magistrate Herbert in the West Side Court yesterday.

More than 1,000 cut-glass workers in Brooklyn and Williamsburg are on strike for a fifty-hour-a-week schedule and a 5 per cent. increase in wages.

Register Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and Saturday are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES IN HOUSE

Vote 211 to 59 with All Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 4 Progressives in the Affirmative.

FEW CHANGES IN MEASURE

Preamble Declaring for Ultimate Independence for Filipinos Receives 214 Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Administration Philippine bill, designed to grant a more liberal form of government to the Filipinos and outlining the purpose of the United States to withdraw its sovereignty over the islands and recognize their independence as soon as a stable Government can be established, was passed by the House today. The vote was 211 to 59. There were no Democratic votes in opposition to the measure, and seven Republicans and four Progressives were recorded affirmatively on the final roll call.

It is the general understanding that the measure will not be taken up in the Senate in the present session. It will be sent to that body, however, within the next few days and will be referred to the committee on the Philippines, of which Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska is Chairman.

The bill as it passed the House was practically in the form that it was introduced by Representative Jones, Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee on Aug. 20. The House did the unusual thing of passing the bill's preamble along with the other provisions of the measure. It is the preamble which contains promise of ultimate independence. The vote on acceptance of the preamble was 214 to 62.

The debate on the bill, which has been in progress for more than a week was closed by Representative Garrett of Tennessee. In the course of his speech he said:

"The passage of this bill, with its preamble, means the taking of a decisive and definite step toward the consummation of an event which will not be only epochal, but unprecedented in the history of human kind—the voluntary and willing withdrawal of sovereignty over another people.

"Strange as it may seem, every step that has been taken toward human liberty, the natural state of man, has been taken across theforms of battle-slain dead, and blood-stained flags are the only emblems that signal across the centuries the accomplishment of fundamental governmental things. We are today taking a step toward the reversal of that age-old rule of cruelty and barbarism and selfishness."

The seven Republicans voting with the Democrats were: Barton, Nebraska; Gary, Wisconsin; Cooper, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; Dillon, South Dakota; Dyer, Pennsylvania, and Grlest, Pennsylvania. The four Progressives voting for the bill were Chandler, New York; Falconer, Washington; Rupley, Pennsylvania, and Thompson, Illinois.

HAYTIAN REBELS WIN.

Government Troops Retiring After Their Defeat Near Limonade.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Oct. 14.—The Haitian rebels have won a victory over the troops of the Government at a point near Limonade, on the north coast.

The President of Haiti is retreating in the direction of Grande Riviere. Other Government forces are returning to Cape Haitien.

ASKS NORDICA WILL WRIT.

R. G. Baldwin Gains Point in Contest Over Singer's Estate.

One phase of the contest over the will of Mme. Lillian Nordica was heard in the Court of Chancery in Newark yesterday, when Robert R. Baldwin of White Plains, N. Y., appealed to Vice Chancelor Howell for a permanent injunction to restrain George W. Young, husband of the soprano, from proceeding with the probate of a will in Monmouth County. Baldwin contends that this will was superseded by a later one.

An order was obtained from the Vice Chancellor by William Hamilton Osborne, attorney for Mr. Baldwin, directing Mr. Young to show cause on Oct. 27 why he should not be permanently restrained.

Mr. Young has offered for probate in the Orphans' Court at Freehold a will made by Mme. Nordica July 5, 1910. Another will, dated Jan. 10, 1914, was made by her at Thursday Island, in the South Seas, shortly before her death at Batavia, Java.

The Vice Chancellor denied a motion to stay a hearing on the 1910 will, which is scheduled for today. Mr. Osborne argued that the two proceedings were uselessly expensive, as they involve the issuance of two sets of commissions to take the testimony of the witnesses to the later will—one set on the coast of New Guinea. It is charged in the bill that Mr. Young, though he had possession of the later will from Marseilles, France, until it reached America, never attempted to probate it, although he was one of the executors named in it.

A Lesson for New Yorkers

In a money-mad town, our shelves teach the lesson that good taste is not merely for the rich, that it costs no more to work a lump of silver into a beautiful form than into an ugly one that what really counts in silverware is art.

No matter how little or how much you wish to pay, you will find here a range of choice equaled in few shops in the whole world.

The Reed & Barton Eagle and Lion trade mark is found on nothing inartistic.

$2.00 each—Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers. Note the pleasing, stately, Grecian proportions. One of scores of gift-things that are exclusive in everything but price.

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Established 1824

Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Stationery and Engraving, Canes and Umbrellas

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

A Pronouncement Of Proper Footwear For This Autumn

The uncertainty of the day has placed a premium upon absolute correctness. Gentlemen and gentlewomen who have or have not limited their shopping expenditure are demanding with added zeal that their wearables be irreproachable.

The new MARTIN AND MARTIN Fall and Winter Boot creations exemplify the selection of the most finicky. In styling, leather and finish they adhere to strict propriety.

The service honors the unflinching reliability characteristic of this establishment.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

New Modes Now On Exhibit.

259,673

[Reported to Post Office Department Oct. 1, 1914]

The average net paid circulation of The Daily and Sunday New York Times during the six months ended October 1, 1914, was 259,673—*a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.*

A RECORD OF GROWTH

The several reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I.	Report . .	Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II.	Report . .	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III.	Report . .	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV.	Report . .	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V.	Report . .	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1914

City Dealers	202,900
Country Dealers	23,544
Mail Subscribers	23,475
Total Advance Sale	294,919
Advertising Mail List	421
Exchanges	126
Downtown Office	469
Main Office	1,556
Annex	1,849
Office Use	446
Total Net Circulation	302,986

The most remarkable record of month-by-month and year-by-year growth ever presented by a newspaper. Advertising in The New York Times has the added value of presentation before a constantly increasing audience of intelligent, thoughtful people.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 43 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily exceeding 275,000, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 5,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in Volume, as well as in Character, of General Advertising.

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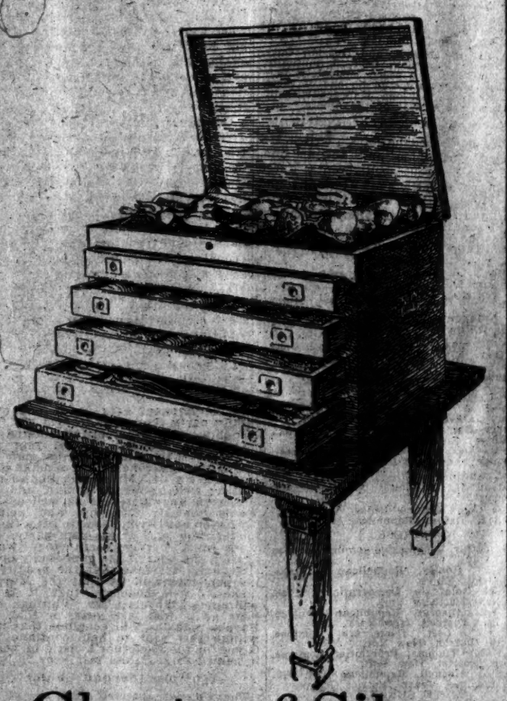

Chests of Silver

ONE of the handsomest presents you can make to yourself or a friend is a chest of Gorham Silver.

Chests as well as silver are Gorham-made. They are in both oak and mahogany, made by expert cabinet-makers, and as staunch as they are graceful and convenient.

Each is filled with a carefully balanced selection of Gorham table silver.

The chests run from the small one containing 20 pieces to the big one with 801. There are scores of intermediate sizes and combinations.

A thing to remember in buying a Gorham chest is that you can always match or replace pieces in any Gorham pattern.

Nothing that comes from the Gorham factory more satisfactorily fulfils the Gorham ideal of character and quality.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET

17-19 MAIDEN LANE

Quality for Quality—Price for Price —Gorham Standards

POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM.

During 1913

The Sale of Coffee Decreased in this country nearly 15%

During 1913

The sale of POSTUM Increased nearly 25%

"There's a Reason"

NEW WHITMAN ISSUE IS HIGHWAY GRAFT

"Do You Approve of Bensel?" He Demands of Gov. Glynn in Brooklyn.

QUOTES OSBORN'S REPORT

Scathingly Reviews the State Roads Scandals—Says the Governor Took No Action to Punish.

District Attorney Whitman opened his campaign for Governor in Brooklyn last night, making two addresses there and one at Richmond Hill, L. I. He was enthusiastically received at each place and listened to attentively. His largest and most enthusiastic audience greeted him at 92 Herkimer Street, where 2,500 persons had crowded into Kismet Temple and had waited an hour for him to appear. As the District Attorney entered the hall the men and women on the main floor and in the galleries arose and cheered him.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., candidate for United States Senator, was speaking when Mr. Whitman arrived. He paused until the District Attorney had taken a seat on the platform, and then said:

"We have bonded ourselves for $100,000,000 for good roads; there has just entered this hall a man who will see to it when he becomes Governor that we will get a dollar's worth of good roads for every dollar that will be spent under his administration. This caused more cheering and applause, which were renewed when Congressman William M. Calder, who presided, introducing Mr. Whitman, said:

"The people said they wanted a man in the office of Governor to ferret out the crooks. Such a man has been selected as the candidate for Governor in the Republican primaries, a man with an equipment to manage the affairs of this State second to no man in this generation—District Attorney Whitman."

All of the chief Republican candidates on the State ticket addressed the meeting, including F. M. Huge, E. E. Woodbury, J. W. Travis, and Edward Schoenneck.

Mr. Whitman's first speech was at Young Men's Republican Club in Nevins Street. He recalled to them his first start in politics when he was appointed an Election District Captain in Brooklyn. He asked the Republican leaders and workers to study the ballot to be voted on election day and make an effort to inform voters how to mark it to cast a proper vote.

"Contrary to the information sent out by the Democrats and others, the vote for Republican Governor should not, as in the case of the Democrats, be marked at the side of the column of names, but under the emblem," he said.

No Action on Highway Graft.

In his speech at Kismet Temple Mr. Whitman attacked Gov. Glynn for not acting on the report of his special Commissioner James W. Osborne, who investigated highway graft. He quoted the Governor's speech of acceptance in which Mr. Glynn said the Whitman declaration that if elected he would be chief prosecutor of the State, was a theatrical bid for votes.

Mr. Whitman said the oath of office of the District Attorney and the Governor is the same. Each swears to support the Constitution of the State. Mr. Whitman continued:

Article 4, Section 4, prescribes the duties of the Governor. After stating that he shall perform the general executive functions pertaining to the office, it says: "He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." That is his business. What does this sentence mean?

Would the Governor imply that the Penal Law of New York is excluded from the list of statutes that he shall take care to enforce? What action, if any, has Mr. Glynn taken since he entered upon the Gubernatorial office in behalf of the proper execution of those laws which notoriously were violated both in spirit and in letter by the Canal and Highway Departments of the State?

It, of course, is not his duty to indict—that is exclusively within the province of a Grand Jury. But the duty, by law which a Governor can secure the enforcement of law? Does he advance the claim that this provision of the Constitution is inapplicable and that it is a theatrical bid for votes for me to announce that if elected to the Governorship this clause of the Constitution shall apply, and that it is not my intention, if elected, to permit the affairs of this State to be wasted as it has been wasted, and in violation of the laws made by the representatives of the people. Is it a theatrical bid for votes for me to declare that I propose to take care that the laws are faithfully executed?

Makes Bensel An Issue.

Mr. Whitman quoted from Special Commissioner Osborne's findings of fraud and corruption and waste and his recommendation of remedial legislation and continued:

Not one single recommendation, not the slightest effort on the part of the Governor of this State to remedy the evils pointed out so succinctly and clearly by his own Commissioner. He doesn't believe in being a prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Whitman continued:

With all placed before him, with the Legislature ready to act on suggestion and recommendation, with the whole State aflame as the result of exposures of corruption and rottenness, which to be sure in most instances is difficult if not impossible, to bring within the strictly technical provisions of the Penal Law, why does not the Governor of New York take care that the laws are faithfully executed—the letter of the law and the spirit of the law. The Superintendent of Public Works is his creature, and the Commissioner of Highways is his, and the State Engineer, so bitterly condemned, is the State Engineer today.

The Governor of New York can't remove him. That is true. Perhaps even the man who claims to be the State leader of the Democratic Party hasn't sufficient influence with his own people to keep that man from office and from power, but I haven't noticed, however, that he has exercised any of his powers of leadership to prevent it. The State Engineer, under the law today, is in some respects an official even more powerful than the Governor. With a commanding place on the Canal Board and on the State Highway Commission, under conditions as now existing, his word is all but controlling in these gigantic public works.

Mr. Whitman recalled that some months ago the Grand Jury of New York County took up the task of sifting charges freely and publicly made involving moral turpitude and suggesting criminal acts on the part of State officials and throughout great State departments. He said:

For weeks the Grand Jury listened to testimony and were desirous above everything else of the last for information which, from the very nature of things, could properly and finally come from the lips of the State Engineer and from him alone. Called before the Grand Jury, what does this official say?

Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and other officials apparently welcomed the opportunity to tell to the Grand Jury the story of their own official conduct, but the one man wanted—the one man wanted above all others—halts at the door of the Grand Jury room and refuses to testify unless he could be guaranteed immunity, should his own testimony prove him a criminal.

And what is the presentment of the Grand Jury of New York County, made in public in open court and printed and given to the public through the press throughout the State? I am quoting from that presentment, filed nine months ago:

"That the former member of the Board of Water Supply, who is now the State Engineer and Surveyor, is unfit to hold public office, it being our opinion that any public officer who is unwilling to waive immunity from prosecution and testify freely before any legally constituted investigating body, with respect to his own conduct while in public office, is unfit to hold office."

Wilson's Credit Not Involved.

That is the opinion—the unanimous opinion—officially expressed by the Grand Jury of New York County as to the man whom the Democratic party has nominated for the great office of State Engineer of the State of New York. Hasn't the State leader, hasn't the Governor of New York anything to say about that? Is he taking care that the laws shall be faithfully executed when ne heads a ticket and champions a ticket composed of men like that?

I ask Gov. Glynn, "Do you approve of Bensel?" And I ask every voter of this State, "Do you believe that an incumbent of a great public office who doesn't dare testify with regard to his own conduct in public office before a New York Grand Jury, is fit to be returned to power?

It is, of course, not surprising to hear the arguments offered in behalf of the State Administration that Mr. Glynn and Mr. Bensel and others must be elected in order that Mr. Wilson may feel under his feet the solid strength of public approval in the grave crises that now confront him.

The credit of Mr. Wilson is not involved in this. We can vote here in New York on this and kindred matters without affecting him or the position or prestige which his Administration has gained in its relation with warring nations over the seas.

COLLEGIANS HEAR WHITMAN.

Wadsworth Also Speaks at Columbia University Meeting.

Charles S. Whitman, Republican candidate for Governor, and James W. Wadsworth, candidate for United States Senator, addressed a meeting of Columbia students yesterday afternoon in Earl Hall. Mr. Whitman said:

It is somewhat interesting to observe how certain portions of our people will condemn for ten months of the year the administration of public affairs in the State, will point relentlessly to evidences of corruption, neglect, failure of opportunity, and even maladministration, boldly denounced, and for the few weeks immediately prior to an election seem satisfied that the very men responsible for the conditions described returned to power will reform them.

I want you to recall yourselves the history of the twelve months in New York State, or perhaps the last eighteen months —a chapter the most disgraceful in our whole history since New York became a State of the Union. Never before has the State been called upon to face the shame of a Governor removed, and removed for what? His whole life for many years loyal to the organization which elevated him, the constant associate of those who placed him in power, known for exactly what he was and elevated on account of what he was. It is not my purpose to go into the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer or to defend him. I am trying to impress upon you gentlemen that the Democratic Party that now seeks the support of the electorate was entirely responsible for all that was shameful and disgraceful which was brought to light in connection with that historic trial at Albany, and that, with two or three exceptions, the same ticket that was offered the people two years ago by the Democratic Party is offered them today.

It's easy to juggle figures, but the records show conclusively that the increase to the expense of the administrative departments of the State Government and the numerous boards and commissions, as between the last two years of Hughes and the two years of Sulzer and Glynn, reaches the enormous sum of $11,698,000. We do not claim that all of that increase is illegitimate or improper, but we do insist that the frantic claims of economy and reduction of expense are characteristically false, and the returns to the State have been, in the words of James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's own specially appointed investigator or commissioner, wholly inadequate in the light of the great cost.

The government of this State during the last four years has been conducted for the benefit of a political organization and not for the benefit of the people. I believe that the moneys of this State have been used indirectly to build up and strengthen a political organization without adequate return to the people for the vast expenditures.

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out to the students what his ideas are as regards the duty of a United States Senator at this time. He said in part:

The duty of surpassing importance which faces the Senate today lies in the guiding and framing of our foreign policies. It is the duty of the Senate to see that nothing is done which will precipitate this country in entangling alliances or into war and to supervise our foreign policies. It is the duty of the Senate to support the Administration so long as it is so conducted that it maintains this strict neutrality.

A Senator from New York has another duty, in my opinion, which is an important one to this State. The City of New York is being daily discriminated against in Washington. The income tax was thrown upon this country in discrimination against this city. New York City pays 45 per cent. of the income tax of the nation. The law was put through by men from States which hardly pay a penny of it. The whole atmosphere at Washington is against New York City and New York State. It is the duty of a New York Senator to take cognizance of this situation and do his best to change it for the better.

The meeting was held under the direction of the Republican Club of the university, and was well attended

WHITMAN'S UP-STATE TRIP.

Hinman Will Accompany Candidate Through Southern Tier.

The schedule for Mr. Whitman's tour up-State beginning tomorrow, includes these speeches: Oct. 16, Catskill and Amsterdam; Oct. 17, Lyons, Newark, Palmyra, Medina and Lockport; Oct. 19, special train through Livingston, Wyoming and Genesee Counties, with night speech at Rochester; Oct. 20, Ontario, Yates, Seneca and Cayuga Counties, with night meetings at Auburn and Syracuse; Oct. 21, Madison, Oneida, and Oswego Counties, with night meeting at Oswego; Oct. 22, Oswego, Chenango and Cortland Counties, with night meeting at Cortland; Oct. 23, southern tier of counties, with night meetings at Jamestown and Dunkirk; Oct. 24, Chautauqua County and night meeting at Buffalo.

Among the speakers who will appear with Mr. Whitman at various meetings are M. Linn Bruce, Comptroller Prendergast, and James W. Wadsworth, Jr. Mr. Hinman will accompany Mr. Whitman through the Southern tier.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

Many Republicans Will Run on Sulzer's American Party Ticket.

Many petitions for independent nominations were filed yesterday, the candidates having until midnight to get them on record. The majority of those who filed their petitions had the indorsement of the American party which was formed by William Sulzer to aid his candidacy for Governor. Among those who accepted the American Party indorsement were Isidor Wasservogel and John R. Davies, the Republican nominees for the Supreme Court.

Steven B. Ayres, Progressive candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third District, filed a petition as an independent candidate, with a rooster as an emblem.

John O. Nelson filed a petition for Congress in the Tenth District, Kings, on the Working Men's ticket.

Franklin Brooks filed a petition for Assembly on the Independent Citizens' ticket in the Seventeenth District and Daniel J. Dunn in the Thirty-third District.

Eugene N. L. Young, Progressive candidate for District Attorney, Queens, filed a petition as an independent candidate.

The independent nominations filed were the following:

Senate—Thomas E. Wilimott, Seventh Senatorial Dist., Kings; Jeffersonian Alliance.

Congress—Lawrence T. Grosser, Second Dist., Queens; United Democracy.

Senate—Dennis J. Harte, Second Dist., Queens; United Democracy.

Senate—Fred Stanson, Tenth Dist., Brooklyn; Jacksonian Alliance.

Assembly—Daniel S. Ryan, Twenty-second Dist., Kings; Jacksonian Alliance.

Congress—Alexander Drescher, Tenth Dist., Kings; Anti-Boss Party.

These candidates filed petitions for nomination on the ticket of the American party:

Supreme Court Justice—Isidor Wasservogel and John R. Davies, Republican nominees.

CONGRESS.

Max Schaeffer, Progressive nominee, Fourth District, Kings.

Alfred T. Hobley, Republican nominee, Fifth District, Kings.

Henry Vogle, Democratic nominee, Twelfth District, New York.

Martin C. Ansorge, Republican nominee, Twenty-first District, New York.

George W. Loft, Democratic nominee, Thirteenth District, New York.

Samuel Bell Thomas, Prohibition nominee, Twentieth District, New York.

Reuben L. Haskell, Republican and Progressive nominee, Tenth District, Kings.

STATE SENATE.

Abraham Kalmowits, Twentieth District, New York.

Orrion Forester, Progressive nominee, Fourth District.

Robert R. Lawson, Ninth District, Kings.

City Court Judge—Lloyd Paul Stryker, Republican nominee; Charles H. Griffiths.

Assembly—George H. Littleman, Progressive nominee, Sixth Dist., Kings; George Langhorst, Republican nominee, Fourth Dist., Kings; Siegfried Bauls, Republican and Progressive nominee, Fourteenth Dist., Kings; Max Eckmann, Progressive nominee, Fourth Dist., New York; Joseph S. Weinthal, Twenty-eighth Dist.

District Attorney, Queens.—Leander B. Faber, Republican nominee.

The executive committee of the American party indorsed a number of candidates on other tickets who, however, failed to file petitions to get their names on the ballot with Sulzer.

Register Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and Saturday are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

ROOSEVELT LASHES OLD PARTY MACHINES

Tells Syracuse Voters That Neither Whitman Nor Glynn Shows Any Independence.

BARNES AND MURPHY AS ONE

Colby Ridicules Guthrie's Stand for Wadsworth and Praises Gerard's Record as Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Bainbridge Colby, the Progressive nominee for United States Senator, continued their attacks upon the two old parties here tonight. Col. Roosevelt pounde daway at District Attorney Whitman and went into more detail about the working agreement which, he said, existed between the Republican organization of New York State and Tammany. Mr. Colby selected Sentaor Root, William D. Guthrie, James W. Gerard, and James W. Wadsworth as the objects of his at tack, and employed ridicule in discussing them. Col. Roosevelt said:

"In the politics of this State, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy really stand for precisely the same things. They ought to be in the same party, and if either party organization represented facts instead of names they would be in the same party. The members of the two machines in the New York Legislature combined to defeat some of the most important measures pushed forward by the Republican Governor, Hughes. They combined without regard to party for the retention of the Republican Senator, Allds, and the Democratic Senator, Stilwell, when these men were truthfully charged with the gravest public misconduct.

"The representatives of the two machines are at this moment to be found sitting jointly on great power companies, which have to do with municipal lighting and which, therefore, are in politics. The members of the two machines are at this moment to be found acting jointly in the interests of the great corporations which seek to deprive the people of this State of their rightful ownership of water power privileges. After Mr. Dix was elected Governor the members of the two machines united in putting through the notorious bills to expedite highways, these bills being almost equally divided between counties controlled by Republican machine leaders and counties controlled by Democratic machine leaders.

Calls It Fine Team Work.

"There has never been a time within my memory when the two old party machines have done such fine team work and developed such a fine parity of interests as this year, and just now. They figure they cannot lose whichever ticket wins. The candidates themselves have not a chance to show any independence of the bosses. Mr. Glynn does not dare to be independent of Mr. Murphy, for fear the Murphy machine would punish him by electing Mr. Whitman, whom Mr. Murphy nominated and helped elect District Attorney only last year. Mr. Whitman does not dare stand with the anti-Tammany men or throw off the anti-Tammany yoke for fear the Barnes machine will throw enough votes to elect Mr. Glynn."

Col. Roosevelt then charged that the Republicans had aided Tammany in getting rid of Gov. Sulzer last year, and added:

"It is impossible to imagine a nicer family party than thus framed up. The Republican machine has nominated the Tammany candidate of last year and Tammany has nominated the man the Republican machine helped to make Governor last year. Mr. Glynn knows this just as well as Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Whitman knows it just as well as Mr. Barnes or Mr. Murphy, and neither Whitman nor Glynn dares to lift a finger against the boss of his own party, or—say in a purely perfunctory way—against the boss of the supposedly opposite party, for fear that the penalty of independence will be that the Murphy machine will conclude that it is as willing to help elect Mr. Whitman this year as it was last year, or that the Barnes machine will conclude that it is willing this year to help continue Mr. Glynn in the Governor's chair in which it helped to seat him last year."

Whitman Second Choice.

The Colonel asserted that Mr. Whitman was the second choice Tammany candidate and Mr. Glynn the second choice Barnes candidate. He referred to Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the Tammany indorsement last year and said:

"The man whom Murphy nominated then is not the man to drive Murphy from the State Capitol now. The man who praised McCall so extravagantly last year in the campaign in New York City is not the man to make Mr. McCall's Tammany Public Service Commission do its duty by the people of New York next year. Mr. Whitman was willing to make Mr. McCall Mayor and he is estopped from removing him from the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission.

"Mr. Whitman is no more a real anti-Tammany leader than Jack Johnson's sparring partner is a real prizefighter. Last year Mr. Whitman did all he could to scuttle the ship and cast in his lot with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Murphy's candidate, Mr. McCall."

Turning to James W. Wadsworth, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Wadsworth's one effective public act of sufficient prominence to be remembered is the work he did as Speaker of the Legislature in the interests of Mr. Barnes to thwart Gov. Hughes in his effort to serve the people."

Speaking of the Republican and Democratic meetings in New York on Tuesday night, Mr. Colby said:

"That fine old comedy 'Viewing with Alarm,' or, as it is sometimes called, 'Pointing with Pride to Ourselves,' opened last night in New York City."

At the Union League Club, he said, Senator Root asked if the Republican Party had done anything which should cause the American people to blush. He forgot to mention, continued Mr. Colby, Gov. Black's joy in "taking the starch out of the civil service," his appointment of Lou Payn as Insurance Commissioner, the conviction of Senator Allds for bribery, or the confession of bribery by Senator Conger, who resigned.

"That," he added, "would have spoiled the play."

Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, he said, in attacking Ambassador Gerard, had made what sounded like an assault on the judiciary system. "Is it possible," he asked, "that this fine old standpatter proposes to lay the axe at the foot of the tree of well-ordered liberty? As a matter of fact," he said, "Mr. Guthrie knew that Mr. Gerard was distinctly above the average of the Judges of the Supreme Court in learning, impartiality, and dignity.

"Mr. Guthrie," he continued, "said that the paramount duty of national citizenship was the election of James W. Wadsworth to the United States Senate.

"There seemed a vast amount of difference in Mr. Guthrie's mind between his Republican Jimmy and the Democratic Jimmy," he said. "For my part, I can't see it. I don't see why Jimmy Gerard's subserviency to Tammany Hall is any worse than Jimmy Wadsworth's subserviency to the Barnes Republican machine."

Then Mr. Colby pointed out that Secretary of State Bryan had asked in behalf of the National Administration for the election of Mr. Gerard, whom Mr. Guthrie "had so severely attacked." "Francis Lynde Stetson," he said, "not to be outdone, gave again his familiar performance of appearing to arrive by a very judicial method at the decision to support his party's candidate. He has always been opposed to Tammany Hall, but merely supports its candidate. How absurd it all is! How unworthy of serious men! How provincial and shallow it makes our politics appear!"

THE ATTACK ON GERARD.

Wadsworth Says Mr. Guthrie's Speech Was Important.

James W. Wadsworth, Republican nominee for United States Senator, had this to say yesterday about William D. Guthrie's attack on James W. Gerard at the Union League Club on Tuesday night:

"While of course I have known for a long time that Mr. Gerard has been intimately connected with the management of Tammany campaigns in the city, the revelations made last night by Mr. Guthrie, with respect to some appointments and other acts performed by Justice Gerard, are most important and significant. I do not care to comment any further on these matters, nor to indulge in personalities in this campaign."

Roosevelt in Jersey Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will address a meeting here on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 30, under the auspices of the Mercer County Progressive League. He will make several other speeches while in the State, and arrangements are now being made to have him appear at a big rally in Newark. Everett Colby, the Progressive candidate for Governor last year, has charge of the campaign.

FRISCO EARNINGS DROP.

Road's Deficit for the Fiscal Year $2,828,142.28.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—A net deficit of $2,828,142.28 is shown in the annual report of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for the year ended June 30, issued by the receivers today. The report, however, shows a decrease of $3,878,886.91 in the funded debt and equipment bonds and notes.

An expenditure of $1,064,884.22 for additions and betterment of properties was made. The working liabilities were reduced $5,622,555.48.

The report shows a freight revenue decrease of $1,070,307.88 and a passenger revenue decrease of $87,414.18.

Will Ask to Have Salary Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 14.—William A. Leonard, candidate for County Clerk, announced today that if elected he would ask the Legislature to cut his $6,500 salary or would give $1,500 a year to charity. Leonard is known as the newsboy politician. He has been elected twice to the Assembly.

May End Steuer Hearing Today.

The hearing of the charges of unprofessional conduct against Max D. Steuer, who represented Edith St. Clair, in her suit against Abraham L. Erlanger, probably will be concluded today. William Travers Jerome, Erlanger's counsel, questioned Steuer yesterday and testified regarding affidavits used in the trial of Miss St. Clair's suit against Erlanger.

TWO PLEAD GUILTY TO BOOK SWINDLES

Prosecution Surprised When R. W. Nathan and E. J. Marr Enter Their Pleas.

LOST $52,000, SAYS WOMAN

Mrs. Emma Bird of Salt Lake Tells of Purchases from Agent Who Chewed Gum.

Romeo W. Nathan and Edward J. Marr, two of those mentioned in the indictment in the Federal District Court in connection with the sale of editions de luxe, pleaded guilty yesterday as soon as Judge Foster had called the court to order. This came as a surprise even to the Government, but as two others of those associated with James J. Farmer, Col. William J. Hartley and the other defendants had been convicted on a similar charge in Boston, it was believed to have strengthened the case of the prosecution materially.

Assistant District Attorney Roosa called as his first witness Mrs. Emma Bird of Salt Lake City, Utah, a widow with considerable means. She, it was alleged, paid $52,000 for a set of books, which were not worth anything like that amount. She testified that in 1909 a book agent called at her house in Utah and sold her six volumes by Col. Roosevelt for $200. This man, she said, was not among the present defendants and she did not remember his name. However, she said she could recall that he chewed gum. He represented to her that the books were really worth $1,000.

A little later the book agent came back and told her he was in a position to offer her for $5,000 the library of a man who had died recently in New Haven, Conn. He guaranteed that he could sell this again for her, if she wished it, for $20,000. She accepted the offer and paid the money.

Again the man who chewed gum came back and this time he had the help of Glenn Farmer, who recently was convicted in Boston. He told her that he regretted to say he had discovered the New Haven library was not complete. It could be rounded out by the purchase of the library of a man who had died in Denver, which could be obtained by $17,200 cash and $35,000 to be paid at some future time. Mrs. Bird said she was informed that this set of books was worth at least $120,000 and that she could sell them at any time at a profit.

"I borrowed $30,000," she said, "and in all I paid about $52,000 for the books I bought from this agent."

Clinton E. Martin, a merchant of 155 Riverside Drive, also gave testimony. In 1909, he said, George Fisher, one of the defendants, called at his office and sold him a set of Oscar Wilde's works for $600. A little later he sold Mr. Martin a set of dramas for $1,500, which he assured the merchant he could resell in a few months to a prospective customer at a big profit. Mr. Martin said he paid another $3,000 to Fisher for the other books, on the understanding they would be bought up by a customer of the agent's. This understanding was never carried through.

The trial will continue this morning, when Mrs. Bird again will be on the stand.

Sentenced for Whisky Swindle.

Herman Heinsius pleaded guilty before Judge Van Fleet in the Federal District Court yesterday to having used the mails to defraud, and was sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day in the Atlanta Penitentiary. He sold in all parts of the country certificates which purported to represent barrels of whisky stored in a bonded warehouse at Prestonville, Ky., which did not exist.

ACQUAINTANCESHIP

OUR best clients are those who know us best.

The man who once comes to our institution has no desire to go elsewhere.

Taking good care of a customer results in a relationship which constantly increases the strength of a business connection.

Make a start with us the next time you buy, borrow or lend on real estate.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital - - $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Bway, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Continuation, Today, of the Special Sale of
Royal Wilton Rugs
At the following exceptionally low prices:

9 by 12 ft.,	Regularly $42.50,	at	$27.75
8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6,	" 38.50,	"	25.25
6 by 9 ft.,	" 26.50,	"	17.25
4 ft. 6 by 7 ft. 6,	" 14.50,	"	9.75
86 by 63 inches,	" 7.00,	"	4.25
27 by 54 inches,	" 4.50,	"	2.65

Also Inlaid Linoleums, at 78c and 95c yard
Cut from full rolls in our regular stock.
Formerly $1.25 and 1.40 a yard.

Arnold Constable & Co.
Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled
Select Seasonable Merchandise Much Under Price Today and Tomorrow

Three Silk Specials
Men's Pure Silk Shirts
Men's Silk Cravats
Men's Silk Hose

500 PURE SILK SHIRTS—Serviceable Fall Weights
White grounds with neat pencil stripes—all over stripes, cluster and group stripings and many novelty effects. Newly made from a large purchase of fine grade all silk crisp shirtings never before offered at a sale price. Best workmanship and fit equal to custom makers. Regularly $4.50 each 2.90

1,500 HIGH GRADE SILK CRAVATS—"The Popular Three-fold Four-in-Hands"
Entirely new assortment of colorings. All made from sample silk squares and not over three or four duplicates in the entire assortment of over 1,000 patterns; an exclusive sale of wondrous variety. All from new, fresh and crisp Fall silks. Regularly $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 each 55c

1,200 PAIRS SILK HALF HOSE—"New Fall Effects"
The very newest colors and combination of two-tone effects in accordion and mottle mixtures. Double silk soles, with lisle toe, heels and top. Made exclusively for us and firmly knitted to give excellent service. Very special, pair 40c

Fashionable Coatings
The Finest Imported Fabrics
At Very Special Prices.

"BABY LAMB"—Black and seal brown, exquisitely soft and fine, closely resembling the real fur. Yard 9.50, 10.50
"SEAL PLUSH"—Superior English quality; black and dark brown; 48 inches. Yard 12.50
WOOL COATINGS—High grade novelties, including smart mixtures and reversible materials. 54 inches. Yard 2.50 to 4.00
ZIBELINE—In the fashionable black and white checks; 54 inches. Yard 4.00

Sale of Infants' Apparel
The Daintiest Imported Models
⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular.

FINE DRESSES of batiste, nainsook and handkerchief linen, in "Holland," "Empire" and "Monceau" models. Regularly $3.25 to $55.00 2.50 to 27.50
LONG COATS of cashmere, satin and bengaline, beautifully hand embroidered and silk lined. Winter weight. Regularly $9.50 to $95.00 6.75 to 45.00
SHORT COATS of the same fabrics, also crepe de chine, silk lined and hand embroidered. Winter weight. Regularly $8.50 to $58.00 6.50 to 30.00

A Great Sale of Women's
FINE WAISTS AND BLOUSES
And a Great Opportunity to Replenish the Fall Wardrobe at Little Cost.
Hundreds of the choicest styles in the most fashionable blouse fabrics of the season, ranging from the daintiest Lace and Chiffons for theatre and afternoon wear to the smart simple Tailleur models for the Fall suit.
All at Considerably Reduced Prices

At 6.75 Regularly $8.75.
Crepe de chine and fine lace; Chiffon over lace; Net trimmed black maline; Crepe de chine with white vestee; "Pussy Willow" silk.

At 3.95 Regularly $5.00.
Egyptian crepe in white and black; Messalines, with high neck and long sleeves; black lace, black Messaline, ¾ sleeves. Hand embroidered Voile.

At 1.25 Regularly $1.85.
Colored batiste with white organdie trimming; fine Voile trimmed with lace and embroidery; striped Silk shirts, in small sizes only.

Upholstery
Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes ⅛ To ½ Off

Bigelow Carpets
20,000 yards of Wilton, Brussels and Axminster. Formerly $1.65 to $4.00 yard
Now 1.10 to 2.75

Oriental Rugs
$50,000.00 Stock $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs.
$100,000.00 Stock $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs.
¼ to ⅓ Off

Domestic Rugs
Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets. Special lot valued at $10,000. At ⅓ Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout October. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

BALLOCHMYLES
The New 1914 Balmacaans for Men.

¶ The very latest creation in a Kimono-sleeved topcoat for Fall, at "The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme."

¶ Smart, swagger, slim-shouldered coats, with flaring skirt, slashed pockets, cuffed sleeves and with self or velvet collars.

¶ Brilliant with Brill fit and finish, superbly styled, cleverly conceived and perfectly tailored and modeled.

¶ The coat for the man or young man with a decided preference for distinction and individuality in clothes.

$15 to $35 Ready-to-Wear
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

GEO. C. FLINT CO. and R. J. HORNER CO.

FROM the seasoning of the woods to the last process of careful finishing, every step in the construction of furniture of the old "Flint Quality" and Horner Standards requires unstinted time.

For this reason new Fall Patterns of furniture for both houses were in process of manufacture months in advance of the present combination of business interests.

We now find our combined stocks much larger than we have room to accommodate and, in order to gain necessary floor space, we offer

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

EXPORT BOOM URGED TO 986 MERCHANTS

Latin-American Consuls General at Luncheon of Members' Council of Association.

ADVICE ON FOREIGN TRADE

Credits and Need of Buying as Well as Selling Discussed—Market in Russia.

The Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, comprising 986 merchants, met at luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Astor and listened to discussion of the principal immediate problems of foreign trade by experts on international banking, exports, and imports. The talks dealt mainly with trade with South America, and the Consuls General of most of the Latin-American countries were seated at the high table. But the speakers did not confine themselves to Latin America, and one of them dealt particularly with the great markets which Russia would offer after the war.

The first of the speakers, who were introduced by William C. Breed of the law firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, Chairman of the Members' Council, was W. S. Kies, Manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. Mr. Kies spoke principally about the building up of a new system of credit, and cheers greeted his statement that the first branch of an American bank in a foreign country, that of the National City Bank in Buenos Aires, would be in operation early next month. He warned the assembled merchants that the development of direct exchange rather than exchange through London, which would result in a considerable saving, must not be looked for too quickly.

"The South American," he said, "has for so many years figured and calculated in pounds that it will be hard to get him to think in dollars." Business interests in the United States must help in this movement. New York cannot hope to become a financial city of world-wide importance until the dollar becomes known and its value respected in the markets of the world."

American Bank in Rio.

Mr. Kies declared that the British and German trade in South America had been built up largely through the active co-operation of British and German banks in that continent, which, while not refusing facilities to Americans, naturally had kept the interests of their own nationals uppermost. Not until the passage of the Federal Reserve act, he said, had it been possible to found an American bank in foreign parts which could compete with the established institutions. The new branch had been founded to meet a general demand among American business interests for personal representation. The branch in Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Kies thought, would be open before the new year, and other branches would be established in South America as fast as commercial possibilities should justify it.

Other features of the National City Bank's foreign service which Mr. Kies described were the provision for the acceptance of bills drawn against merchandise; the development of reliable credit information, which he said was a peculiarly delicate task in Latin America, because of the fact that credit in those countries is a point of honor, and the appointment of a trained commercial representative with each branch, who would make special investigations, form personal connections, and in all ways possible give to direct information to American interests of the immediate needs of trade.

Mr. Kies discussed the field in various South American countries, and expressed an opinion that for the present and immediate future Argentina had the best prospects on that continent. Like the other speakers, he declared that the present interest in South American trade was only accelerated, not aroused, by the war.

Crippled Buying Power.

John F. Fowler, Second Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., warned his hearers not to expect a sudden and unparalleled increase in trade with Latin-American nations.

"We must realize," he said, "that the buying power of these South American countries has been terribly crippled, and will remain so for some time. Furthermore, all European export to South America is by no means shut off."

Mr. Fowler spoke of the financial difficulties from which Brazil had expected to find relief in a European loan, a prospect which the war shut off, and mentioned the demoralization of industry in Chile as a consequence of the loss of a market for nitrate. He reminded the merchants that this country must be prepared to buy as well as to sell, and urged them to begin the process of Pan-Americanization by converting their wives and daughters to American fashions. Although insistent that American trade with the Latin American states was already active, growing, well organized, and well provided with shipping facilities, Mr. Fowler gave a list of don'ts for exporters. Among the things against which he warned them were careless packing and the use of second-hand packages or old ones carrying many marks.

"I often wonder," he said, "whether the American manufacturer has any comprehension of the perplexities that beset the general exporter, particularly to Latin-American countries."

Charles M. Pepper, formerly foreign trade adviser to the State Department, emphasized the value of the study of commercial geography.

"A knowledge of this," he said, "would show why today Argentina and Uruguay are recovering much more rapidly from the financial and industrial crisis which had gripped all the South American countries than are Brazil or Equador. Europe can get along without large quantities of coffee and can forego chocolate, but it must have bread and meat." Then he told the meeting that South America was not the only field for commercial expansion. "I do not mean the Orient alone," he said, "for the possibilities there are pretty well exploited. But no Muscovite danger confronts the United States in the vast Russian Empire as it will stand at the close of the war. Probably Russia's era of internal development, as great as the era that followed the Civil War in the United States, is about to begin. When it does begin, Russia will want something more than raw cotton and agricultural and mining machinery from the United States; and now is the time to go after the Russian consumer, find out what he is going to want, and get ready to sell it to him."

Exhibits of Products.

Mr. Pepper thought permanent exhibits of American products would be of great value, as the only exhibit of that nature, the Chicago display in Buenos Aires, already had proved. The approximation of the short-time credits of New York to the long-time credits of South America was, he said, another necessity; and in time the basis of exchange would be the ninety-day draft on New York.

Trade experts were numerous in the gathering. At the high table with Mr. Breed and the speakers were Miguel Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Verne L. Havens, United States Commercial Attaché in Chile; Alfred Irving Harrington, who holds a similar position in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador; and the following Consuls General stationed in New York: M. A. Molina, Argentina; Adolfo Ballivia, Bolivia; Ricardo Sancho, Chile; Francisco Escobar, Colombia; Manuel Gonzales, Costa Rica; George Bech, Denmark; Juan M. Lesso, Ecuador; Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, Guatemala; R. Carnillo Diaz, Honduras; Edward G. Merril, Liberia; Francisco Urguide, Mexico; Louis H. Junod, Switzerland; Van de Sande Bakhuysen, Netherlands; Ernesto Solorzano Diaz, Nicaragua; Arturo Gonzales, Panama; Wm. Wallace White, Paraguay; H. J. Topakyan, Persia; Eduardo Higginson, Peru; Carlos Rangel de Sampaio, Portugal; Jose Alfaro Moran, Salvador; Michael Pupin, Servia; Loring Townsend Hildreth, Siam; Djelal Bey, Turkey; Mario L. Gil, Uruguay; Pedro R. Rincones, Venezuela.

NEWFOUNDLAND FOR UNION?

European War May Bring Her Into the Dominion of Canada.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 14.—The possibility of a union of Newfoundland with Canada is receiving attention from political leaders here as a result of the European war. Advocates of this idea point out the danger to this colony of a separate existence if misfortune should come to the Allies in the present struggle, and they emphasize also the startegic advantage to Canada of the possession of Newfoundland at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River.

In this connection, the possible fate of the French island of Miquelon, in the event of a German victory, is being considered on account of its suitability as a naval coaling station.

Six years ago the German cruiser Panther made a long stay in St. John's harbor and her officers took many trips to the suburbs. They also went down the coast to the fishing settlement at St. Pierre Miquelon. It is now believed that they made extensive notes during their visit. The harbor of St. Pierre is recognized as one of the best in this region, as it is free of ice during the entire Winter.

GOT NO PAY, SAYS HOADLEY.

Court Gives Him Another Chance in Supplementary Proceedings.

Application was made to Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday to punish Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company, for contempt of court for failing to appear in supplementary proceedings on Oct. 2. The court refused to grant the application, and said Mr. Hoadley should have another chance to answer an order citing him to appear. The plaintiffs were Richardson, Hill & Co., who obtained a judgment against Mr. Hoadley on April 20 for $24,653 due on promissory notes. The defendant had appeared in supplementary proceedings, but counsel for the plaintiffs were not satisfied and thought Mr. Hoadley was concealing some of his assets.

At the hearing Mr. Hoadley said he lived at 18 East Eighty-second Street, but that he did not know who owned the house. He never paid any rent, and his brother, A. H. Hoadley of Providence, had a room in the house. Mr. Hoadley said that he received no pay as President of the International Power Company. Once he got $15,000 a year, but that had been cut off.

CARRANZA OUT, VILLAREAL TO RULE

Continued from Page 1.

pelled to leave Mexico. He came to the United States. Diaz tried to have him extradited, but failed.

In 1910 Villareal joined the Madero revolution, in which he was well known for his bravery. Madero appointed him Consul at Barcelona after the revolution. Villareal was living in Barcelona when Madero was slain. He returned to Mexico in 1913 to take part in the Carranza revolution, and captured Ciudad Victoria and Monterey from the Huerta forces. Later he was appointed Governor of Nuevo Leon, and more recently he was sent on a special mission by Carranza to confer with Zapata.

CARRANZA SEIZES CAR LINES.

Explained as Provisional Measure Because of Tramway Strike.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12, (by courier to Vera Cruz, Oct. 14.)—Seizure of the Mexico Tramways Company lines was made at the point of the bayonet today by the Carranza Government. The company is a foreign corporation capitalized at $1,000,000. Its home office is in Toronto.

Shortly before noon soldiers surrounded the main building, occupied by offices and plant, while a delegation of Government officials entered the premises and served notice upon Gen. Graves that all the books, rolling stock and other property of the company, with the exception of the cash in the vaults, must be delivered to the Chief of Police. The order was given in the name of the Supreme Chief and was signed by the Governor of the Federal District.

The Government explained that the measure was a provisional one, taken in the interests of the public welfare and due to the stoppage of the street car traffic of the city. Last Thursday noon when the motormen, conductors, inspectors and shopmen struck because their demands for a 100 per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union were not granted by the company in the four hours specified by the Strikers' Committee.

The principal owners of the property are English, French, and Belgian, with some American stockholders. All foreign employes were kept in the building at the order of the troops. The management has made a vigorous protest to the Brazilian, British, French, and Belgian Legations. A formal protest was registered also with Gen. Carranza.

"The First Chief later designated Tomas Ramos as Acting General Manager of the system. The lines of the company form a network over the entire Federal district extending for nearly 250 miles and carrying millions of passengers monthly.

Due to a depreciation in the Mexican peso, the management informed the Government today of its inability to grant the demands of the men for shorter hours and double wages, declaring that passengers were now being transported at less than 1¼ cents gold. Immediately after this reply of the company was made soldiers took posession of the property.

The act has caused a sensation here, as the Tramway Company and the allied Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, supply all the light, power, heat, and transportation within a radius of thirty miles of the capital. The joint investment of the allied companies represents nearly $100,000,000.

Passengers arriving from Aguas-Calientes say that Gen. Villa is thirty miles north of there with a large force and determined to fight unless the adherents of Carranza agree to a commission form of government.

VILLA CONFISCATES ESTATES.

Property Worth $1,000,000 Belonging to Germans Seized in Durango.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 14.—Advices received here today by Carranza officials state that Gen. Villa has confiscated property belonging to German citizens in the State of Durango totaling in value $1,000,000. Villa is also reported to have ordered the confiscation of all large estates within his territory, whether owned by foreigners or natives.

Today's advices from Chihuahua City state that Gen. Villa dispatched 500 soldiers from Chihuahua yesterday against Gen. Maclovio Herrera, who is in revolt against Villa at Parral. He is estimated to have anywhere from 1,500 to 3,000 men.

WON'T CALL OUT MILITIA.

Arizona Governor Consents to Keep Hands Off Border Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is felt here that a dangerous situation has been averted by the decision of Gov. Hunt, officially announced tonight, to refrain from carrying out his threat to send the Arizona National Guard to the Mexican border.

If Gov. Hunt had sent the militia to the border the Federal Administration, to prevent international complications, would have been compelled to act with celerity and energy. It is possible that a way could be found to call the militia into the service of the United States under the Constitution, and thus govern their action.

A telegram from Gov. Hunt tonight, expressing a desire to avoid complications on the border, was received with much relief by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison. The message, addressed to Secretary Garrison, said:

"I appreciate your courteous telegram and thank you for advice contained. Both the President and yourself may feel wholly assured that I realize the gravity of the Mexican situation as an international problem, and my sole desire is to co-operate in avoiding further complications and at the same time accord all possible protection for Arizona's citizens and property.

"No movement of the State militia has been authorized. I shall communicate with you as the occasion requires, and feel sure that such advices as you may extend at intervals will greatly assist me in allaying excitement over existing danger."

Gov. Hunt, a Democrat, last night sent this telegram to the Secretary of War:

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 13.

The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington.

Pursuant to the well-founded appeal of the people of Naco, Ariz., I feel that duty demands that I do everything in my power to protect life and property of innocent American citizens who are being endangered and suffering property loss from a fire of contending Mexican forces. All available companies of Arizona militia are ordered to prepare for transportation to Naco, pending advices from you concerning new measures adopted to prevent a continuance of Mexican outrages against Arizona citizens.

I desire to heartily co-operate with your department in relieving the present situation at Naco, but you will surely appreciate the fact that the protection of Arizona citizens and their possessions is my first imperative duty. I respectfully request an immediate answer to this message so that I may act advisedly.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

After conferring with President Wilson, Secretary Garrison replied by telegraph as follows:

Washington, Oct. 13.

Hon. George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.:

I have just received your telegram of even date. We have at the present time at Naco, Ariz., fourteen troops of cavalry and two machine gun companies. Gen. Bliss reports to me tonight that if the local influential men of Naco will help allay the excitement it will greatly aid in handling a delicate situation. One of our greatest embarrassments arises from the activity of inhabitants of Naco, Ariz., and the surrounding places, who attempt to get near the boundary line to observe the fighting.

We are doing everything short of invading Mexico and driving the combatants away by force that we possibly can do. Additional troops would not be of any use to use in doing what it is proper for us to do under the circumstances. Were you to send State troops to Naco, it could only have the effect of further complicating the situation and adding a new element of risk. It would also introduce the great peril which arises out of divided responsibility.

An ill-considered move on our side may precipitate an armed conflict between the American forces and the Mexicans, with ultimate consequences that no one can foresees. I feel you should give the gravest consideration to the great responsibility you assume in this respect before you determine to do so. I can assure you and your people that we are giving constant and sympathetic consideration to the situation and are doing everything that we can do short of engaging in hostilities.

The President is advised of the contents of this message and concurs with what is said herein.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Garrison early this morning received a second telegram from Gov. Hunt:

"A situation very similar to that now existing at Naco, Ariz., has arisen at Douglas, where one soldier and a child have been struck by shots from Mexican garrison of Agua Prieta. Firing across the boundary is described as being deliberate on the part of the Mexican garrison."

To this Secretary Garrison replied by telegraph, as follows:

Oct. 14, 1914.

Hon. George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, Phoenix, Ariz.:

Your message sent early this morning concerning conditions at Douglas, Ariz., received. About the same time I received a report from the commanding officer at Douglas, Ariz., and from Gen. Bliss, the Department Commander. They report that no one has been injured so far as can be learned, that we have a strong patrol on the international line, and that only one of the guards reported that stray bullets were falling on our side.

All proper warnings have been given and every precaution that can be taken has been taken. There were at the time of the report two companies of cavalry at Douglas and two more on the way. Gen. Bliss reports that there are as many troops as can possibly be utilized for the duty to be done there. Bliss is very anxious to have the town officials co-operate to keep the citizens out of danger.

With respect to the international situation, the grave consequences which might follow any action by you with respect thereto, and the manifest propriety of not embarrassing the President in the conduct thereof, I can only repeat what I said in the message sent to you last night. As I advised you last night, we are keeping in constant touch with the situation, and the President again today requested me to emphasize in my dispatches to you the gravity of the situation, the fact that he is doing everything that properly can be done, and his earnest desire that you should abstain from complicating and embarrassing the situation.

Both with respect to what has happened at Naco and at Douglas, the specific reports of our commanders on the ground develop that there is great exaggeration in the unofficial reports and statements which appear in the press and are telegraphed to us by citizens. I have no doubt that you are in receipt of similarly highly colored and exaggerated reports. If you will keep in continued communication with me, we will be pleased to receive any information from you and to inform you of what we are doing. I think you would obtain very satisfactory results if, whenever you desire to ascertain the exact conditions, so as to verify statements or obtain information, you would communicate directly with the commanding officer at Naco and the commanding officer at Douglas. They each have been instructed to give you accurate information upon request.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Bliss has forwarded to Secretary Garrison certain information received from Col. Hatfield at Naco. The first telegram read:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 13, 1914.

Following is the situation at Naco, Ariz., as reported to this date: Naco, Sonora, and Naco, Ariz., are physically one town, with boundary line through the middle. Twenty-five hundred Constitutionalists are in a semi-circle about Naco, Sonora, with flanks on boundary. Maytorena, with 8,500, largely Yaqui Indians, in parallel line, 1,000 yards distant. Each side has about six machine guns. Maytorena has one field gun and a couple of mountain guns.

Now at Naco, Ariz., fourteen troops cavalry and two machine gun troops. Troops patrol town and require citizens keep under cover during firing. No one allowed enter town except on business. Greatest trouble with people coming from other towns to witness fight. At one time troops stopped procession sixty automobiles from Bisbee filled with sightseers.

Hatfield reports one shrapnel morning 11th passed through rear part unoccupied house our side boundary few yards from line. One trooper Tenth Cavalry slightly wounded 5th inst., and one serious 6th inst., and one Corporal Ninth Cavalry very slightly wounded 10th inst. Has not reported any casualties among citizens.

BLISS, (Com.)

The second dispatch from Gen. Bliss said:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 13, 1914.

Following received tonight from commanding officer at Douglas, Arizona: "Heavy firing in Agua Prieta between 7 and 9 evening of 12th instant. Desultory firing during balance of night. All information leads to belief firing was done to discourage attack by force of probably 100 Maytorena soldiers seen in vicinity of Agua Prieta on 11th and 12th. No one injured in Agua Prieta, far as can be learned.

Had strong patrols on line, and only one man reported stray bullets falling on our side, Cannot be much of a fight as Agua Prieta as long as Maytorena is attacking Hill at Naco, Sonora. As soon as fight at Naco ends I shall return troops Ninth Cavalry from there to Naco. Will send two troops at Douglas are as good as twenty, provided town officials properly co-operate with us. Nevertheless have ordered two troops dismounted Thirteenth Cavalry from Columbus to Douglas by rail. BLISS.

Frank S. Thomas, one of Gen. Villa's representatives here, filed a protest with the State Department today, declaring that the Carranza forces at Naco had deliberately "backed up to the American line for the double purpose of escaping to the United States, if occasion demands, and also to invite attacks so that a few bullets will unavoidably fall on American soil," as a new element.

He charged that the tactics of the Carranza forces under Gen. Hill were part of "an attempt to provoke intervention on the part of the United States."

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 14.—Accepting the view of the Secretary of War that everything possible was being done by the Federal Government to protect life and property, Gov. Hunt announced today that he would not at this time send the Arizona National Guard to Naco or elsewhere on the border to stop the firing across the international line by the warring Mexican factions.

"To send the militia to the border at this time would bring about a division of authority between the Federal Government and the State at points of disturbance," said the Governor, "and in all probability would further complicate existing conditions. Besides, I think the crisis is passed."

Gov. Hunt said, however, that he was keeping a portion of the National Guard under waiting orders.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 14.—Commenting on the telegrams of Secretary Garrison to Gov. Hunt, Sheriff Wheeler and other prominent citizens pointed out today that those who had been wounded by the fire of Mexican troops across the line were not sightseers. During the fighting between the Naco (Sonora) garrison and the forces of Gov. Maytorena women and children and many men are huddled in adobe buildings while the streets of the town are cleared by United States troops. No school has held sessions for two weeks on account of the danger from stray bullets. There have been no church services, and no one but residents or outsiders on urgent business are allowed on the streets.

When informed that Gov. Hunt had ordered the Arizona militia prepared to proceed to Naco, Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, commanding the United States cavalry on border duty, said he would keep militiamen out of the danger zone, the same as other non-resident civilians.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 14.—During the firing last night a bullet from the Mexican side penetrated the sleeping quarters of an engine house here and struck the bed of Chester Scott, a fireman.

Troops A and G of the Thirteenth Cavalry arrived here today from Columbus, N. M., under command of Major S. G. Jones. There are now four troops of United States cavalry on border duty here.

To Destroy European Starlings.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Oct. 14.—The State Game and Fish Commission has given permission to the authorities of this borough to destroy the European starlings which have greatly amazed residents of several streets where the birds congregated in enormous numbers. Attempts of the residents to drive away the birds have been fruitless and they petitioned the local authorities to destroy them.

PRIZES TO BETTERED BABIES

50 Unpromising Youngsters Started Contest Six Months Ago.

An examination of the babies, started in an improvement contest six months ago by the University Settlement, was begun yesterday at the Settlement. There were originally fifty delicate, sickly babies about to begin their first and most difficult Summer. One died before there was time to give it help, but the others, aided by Miss C. C. Cooke, the social visitor of the Settlement, and the milk stations and betterment organizations of the vicinity, passed the heated term in safety.

It was possible to examine only thirty of the forty-nine babies yesterday, but they all showed remarkable improvement. One baby, big blue-eyed, fair-haired Agnes Attie, counted 995 points out of a possible 1,000. This baby, soon after the contest began, moved with her family from dark to light rooms and the improvement began immediately. Another baby gained nine pounds and 40 per cent. in development.

Dr. Rudolph Moffatt examined the babies yesterday. The remaining nineteen will be examined on Monday. Two will be chosen to receive prizes of money to be put to their credit in bank.

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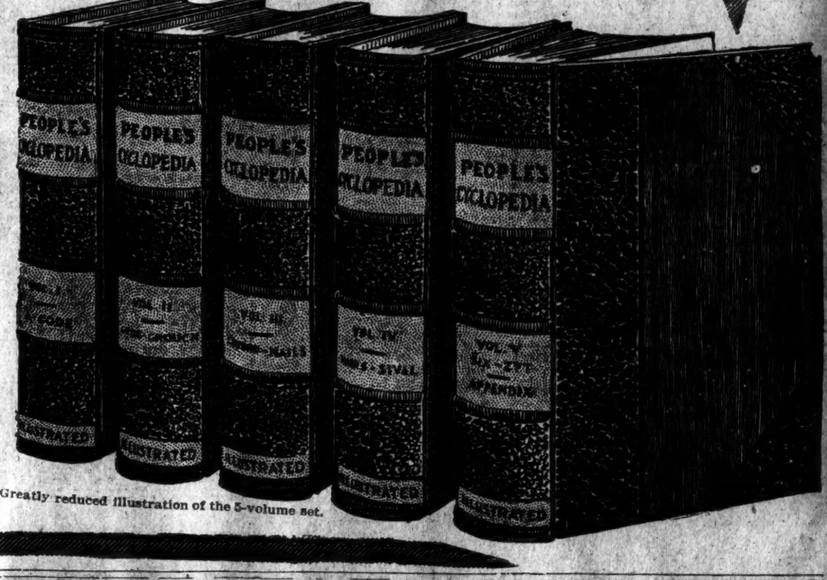

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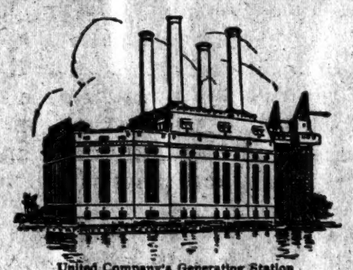

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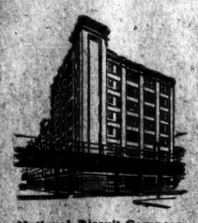

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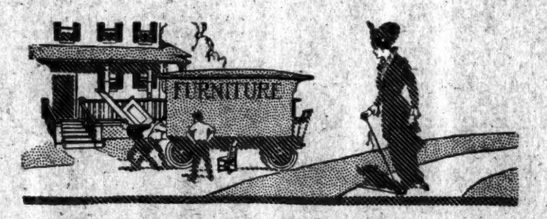

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GUSTAV BAUMANN FALLS TO DEATH

Biltmore President, Losing Balance, Plunges Over Parapet on 22d Floor of Hotel.

LANDS IN ITALIAN GARDEN

His Body Discovered by Waiter—Was Making His Daily Inspection of Vast Building.

The body of Gustav Baumann, President of the Beaux-Site Hotel Company, which operates the Biltmore Hotel, was discovered yesterday morning lying in a path in the Italian garden, which forms the roof of part of the sixth floor of the hotel. Only a few minutes before the finding of the body Mr. Baumann was talking to James O'Connor, head porter of the Biltmore, near the carpenter's shop on the twenty-second floor. It is believed by Coroner Feinberg that Mr. Baumann, while looking over a three-foot parapet that runs along a ledge at that elevation on the north side, lost his balance and fell.

It was Mr. Baumann's custom each morning to make a thorough inspection of the building from the lowest floor to the roof. As he reached the carpenter's shop yesterday, a minute or two before 11 o'clock, O'Connor met him and talked with him for a few moments. He was the last man to see Mr. Baumann alive. In the Italian garden there was to have been an inspection of the hotel waiters during the morning, and it is supposed that Mr. Baumann looked over the rail to see if they had assembled.

Frederick Rugen, a waiter, went out into the Italian garden a little after 11 o'clock to be on hand for the assembly. In the tile path running along by the north wall lay the figure of a man. Rugen did not recognize the features. He sent for H. W. Verrecrusse, the head waiter of the café, who immediately recognized his employer. The body was removed to a room on the floor level with the garden, and Dr. Edward M. Foote, the hotel physician, said life had been extinct for some minutes.

Mr. Baumann was one of the most widely known hotel men in this country. He was born sixty-one years ago in St. Gall, Switzerland. When a young man he was engaged in lace manufacturing and he used to travel in the United States to sell his product. In Chicago he met H. M. Kinsley, proprietor of Kinsley's restaurant, and went into business with him and married his daughter. In 1891 the firm of H. M. Kinsley & Baumann opened the new Holland House in New York, which speedily became a resort of fashion and coined money for its proprietors. A little over three years ago, his father-in-law having died many years before, Mr. Baumann retired from the hotel business. It was not long, however, before he organized a company and it was announced that he would operate the big hotel which the New York Central Railway Company was about to build.

At Greenwich, Conn., Mr. Baumann built a magnificent country house and surrounded it with beautiful grounds, naming it Freidcliff, after the first names of his two children, Elfreida and Clifton. He had numerous investments in California enterprises, and is believed to have left a large estate. He was a member of the Lotos and the Swiss Clubs. He leaves a wife and the two children, both of whom are grown.

Mr. Baumann had the faculty of attaching his employes to him, and if they served him well he could not do too much for them. Frank W. Harriman was manager of the Holland House under him for twenty years, and Gustav Oberndorfer was steward. Just after Mr. Baumann gave up the lease of the Holland House an opportunity came for the two younger men to get the Alamania. It required enormous capital.

"Go ahead; I'll back you," volunteered Mr. Baumann, and he did.

Most of the clerks and a large portion of the staff of the Holland House followed Mr. Baumann to the Biltmore, where most of them found promotions.

John McE. Bowman, who had been his secretary and confidential man, became the general manager of the new hotel.

The Biltmore was opened last New Year's Eve, and has already attained a wide popularity. After Mr. Baumann's death became known yesterday, the flags of all the hotels were put at half-mast, and many members of the Hotel Association called at the Biltmore to express their sympathy.

The Executive Committee of the Hotel Association of the City of New York, of which Mr. Baumann was President, held a special meeting in the afternoon and passed resolutions on Mr. Baumann's sudden death. A copy of the resolutions was sent to the family.

CITY MARKETS AND ART.

President Marks Discusses Influence of New Municipal Project.

If the question of municipal markets seems to the casual observer detached from the question of municipal art, the observer should have listened to the arguments of Borough President Marcus M. Marks at the Municipal Arts Society last night. He was the principal speaker at a conference held by the Society to discuss the influence of the markets on municipal art, and illustrated his talk with lantern slides taken expressly for the purpose and seen for the first time on this occasion.

He called attention to the magnificent setting provided for the city markets by the arches of the bridges, at the approaches of which in three instances the markets are placed.

"The beautiful curve of a perfect arch brings satisfaction to the artistic eye," he said, "but touch the inanimate scene with human interest, add a stream of humanity pouring through the arch, crowding masses, bright, eager and active, bringing life and color to the landscape and heightened joy comes to the soul of the artistic, sympathetic observer.

"Even had the city built the arches of the Queensboro Bridge at an expenditure of $500,000 for market purposes only, the money would have been well spent. The arches of the Third Avenue Harlem Bridge formerly spanned filth and were shunned by decent people. Now the place teems with humanity and recalls the brisk charm of a thriving village fair. On Saturday's 350 dealers, hucksters, pushcart vendors and real farmers were there competing for business. At the Manhattan Bridge Market in the Italian and Yiddish quarter the scene is Oriental in richness and color, and at the Fort Lee Ferry Market one asks, 'Is this Venice or New York?' On Saturday there were double rows of wagons and carts stretching four full blocks to 133d Street, fishing boats tie up at the dock, and men and women with baskets and bags on their arms lean over the water's edge to secure fresh fish at half price."

SAILS TO RESCUE A CAT.

Englishwoman Goes to Take Pet Angora Out of Danger Zone.

To rescue her pet cat from the peril of destruction by a Zeppelin airship, is the mission of an Englishwoman who sailed yesterday on the Celtic, according to the information she vouchsafed before leaving the Manhattan for the steamer. Her husband is an officer quartered near London, but she is not sure that she will get to see him. She bought a return ticket.

She said she could not bear the though that her pet Angora, an animal with a pedigree, should be exposed to a chance bomb that some aerial German might drop; the cat was often allowed out in the back yard of the house of friends with whom it was boarding, and there was a chance that a Zeppelin might drop a chance bomb just over the spot. She expects to find an asylum for pussy here.

CALLS CANADIANS APATHETIC

Not Fully Aroused by the National Peril, Visitor Says.

"There is a lot more feeling in Boston and New York over the war than there is in Canada," asserted a man from over the border yesterday, who was in Boston for the final games of the World's Series.

"Among the Austrian and German Poles in the mines there is much apathy over the situation. I know of a place that employs 400, and these decided that if Austria or Germany went to war it was no business of theirs, as they had cast their lot with the Dominion. I do not believe the Canadians will remain apathetic if they once become convinced that England stands in danger of being conquered by the Germans. But just at present they are far from being aroused over any peril."

MISS PANKHURST HERE UNHERALDED

English Suffragette Arrives Incognito on Finland—American Leaders Surprised.

EXPECTS VOTE AFTER WAR

Militancy Abandoned Now to Aid Government, She Says—She Is to Lecture Here.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, daughter of the English militant suffragette leader, and herself an able lieutenant of her mother, arrived incognito yesterday on the Red Star liner Finland, to make a lecture tour of the country.

Miss Pankhurst was booked on the liner as Miss Margaret Macdonald, and very few on board knew her identity. She was not held up by the immigration inspectors, although she is under a suspended sentence in England for her militant activities. After a consultation the authorities decided that in view of the precedent set in Mrs. Pankhurst's case there was no reason to bar her daughter.

This is the first visit of Miss Pankhurst to New York and her coming was an entire surprise to suffragist leaders here. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has been most intimately associated with the little English suffragette and entertained her at her villa in Deauville, France, when called up at noon ridiculed the idea that the British militant had come to our shores. A short time after Miss Pankhurst, with Miss Mabel Barton, who accompanied her, walked into Mrs. Belmont's office in East Forty-first Street.

"I always decide what I am going to do and do it immediately," said Miss Pankhurst. "One wastes time, otherwise, doesn't one?"

Miss Pankhurst 23 Years Old.

Miss Pankhurst, who is about 23 years old, is a small young woman, with rosy cheeks and she looked very pretty as she came off the boat yesterday. She was wearing an attractive little blue serge suit from Paris, with a white blouse, open at the throat, a sash in colors at her waist and another of crimson around her hat. She wore a veil and white kid gloves. On her feet were little black slippers with black and white buckles. In an interview with the reporters Miss Pankhurst said:

"As suffragette activities are in abeyance now in England, I thought it would be a good time to come over quietly to this country. I did not wish to stay in England with a suspended jail sentence over me. The British authorities made no attempt to molest me when I arrived there, but I told them, of course, that I should be leaving for America in a few days.

"The suffragettes in England are in favor of the war. They have let all differences with the Government drop for the time being and have unanimously joined to help in whatever way they can. Many of them are in the Red Cross service, others are making bandages and other things for the field hospitals and clothing for the men in the field.

"The suffrage situation here is of sufficient importance now, I believed, to make my visit here an advisable thing under the circumstances, so I will do what I can to help the cause. What things are in an upset state in England. I really do not know how long I will stay, but I don't think more than a month.

Will Get the Franchise.

"It seemed unfortunate from the suffrage standpoint that the war came just at this time when we were so nearly successful, when they could not have held out much longer, but I think when the war is ended and the women are helping to build up the world again they will not deny us. They must see how the women have suffered through the war, giving up their homes and those they love, starving, and on the Continent suffering unnamable horrors, and they will celebrate the end of the war by enfranchising us. The only way that peace and freedom can come will be by the success of the Allies.

"I hope while I am here that I shall be able to visit Boston, Chicago and Washington and I should like to reach the Pacific Coast, but that is a long way off. We shall be ashamed in England that the women here will now be enfranchised before we are, but it is all a help to us and when the States which are working for the franchise this Fall have received it we shall take a map of the United States and show it to Mr. Asquith. We hope after the war we shall not be obliged to continue our efforts, but we shall never give up until we are enfranchised."

Before 5 P. M. the British militant had visited a number of halls and had engaged Carnegie all for Oct. 24. She announced that she would speak there at 2:30 P. M. on the war and following her talk would answer questions.

TAKES PALM AS A SPEEDER.

Binney Admits Having Been Arrested Thirty-three Times.

A tall silk hat, a frock coat, a pearl-gray tie and patent leather pumps, the latter topped by white silk socks, were the salient features of a costume that sprang out of a door of the Holland House yesterday morning a little before noon, and climbed into an automobile.

Inquiry revealed that the young man was Harold Binney, who has told it in the hotel that since last Friday he has been arrested three times for exceeding the speed limit. Mr. Binney said that in all he had been arrested thirty-three times for going too fast in his automobile. The other day Mr. Binney tied one of Fire Commissioner Adamson's posters beginning, "This is Fire Prevention Day" to the rear of his automobile, and did great service in showing it about New York. A newspaper reporter who had a narrow escape from being run down by that gray and black automobile a few days ago, is among those who hope that one of Mr. Binney's summonses will "take."

THIEF RETURNS JEWELS.

Waldorf's Official Finder of Lost Valuables Is Again Lucky.

His associates at the Waldorf were of the opinion yesterday that the old question, What's in a name? had been answered forcibly in the case of John Watson, who has established such a reputation for finding lost jewelry that when he is put on the trail of missing pearls and necklaces the jewels hasten to be found at such a rate that their recovery is often made in record time.

This time it was Mrs. Watson's jewels that disappeared. Watson lives in Hoboken. Three days ago his wife reported that three rings, valued at $300, had disappeared. Watson made a search and came to the conclusion that they had been stolen.

When Watson and his wife returned to their house on Tuesday night they found the rings on the corner of the dressing table. It was said yesterday at the Waldorf that the thief had returned them.

TRAMPS LOSE LYCEUM.

Will Try to Get Old Astor Library for Meeting Place.

The tramps and unemployed men who, organized by J. Eads How into the Brotherhood Welfare Association, have been making their headquarters in the Manhattan Lyceum at 66 East Fourth Street, were notified yesterday by Charles Hirsch, the owner of the property, that they would not be allowed to meet in the hall after next Sunday. Mr. Hirsch said that their use of the Lyceum was objected to by others who rented it for private entertainments and meetings. His notice of eviction came after the tramps had applied for permission to sleep in the hall.

How said yesterday that efforts would be made to obtain temporary use of the building at 64 East Fourth Street, and that he intended to apply to Mayor Mitchel for permission to use the old Astor Library in Lafayette Place this Winter.

DELLA FOX LEFT ONLY $4,332

Actress's Estate Consisted of Stage Costumes, Diamonds, and $243.

Della Fox, the actress, who was Mrs. John D. Levy off the stage, left only $4,332 when she died on Aug. 15, according to the State's appraisal of her estate.

The report says Mrs. Levy left three stage costumes appraised at $100; $243 in cash, and diamonds appraised at $10,810, against which there were liens aggregating $6,543 held by Lillie Roth, her sister, who is the wife of Nat Roth, the theatrical manager. The estate is left to her father, A. J. Fox, of St. Louis, a theatrical photographer.

WIFE CAN'T WAIVE CLAIMS.

Justice Rejects Her Agreement to Take Only $450 from Husband.

Justice Crane in Brooklyn yesterday refused to permit a woman suing for divorce to relieve her husband of obligations to support her. The plaintiff was Mrs. Susie B. Hammett. She agreed to accept $450 from her husband, Melville Hammett, and $50 for her lawyer and not make any further claim.

"Where is the authority for the court to relieve the defendant of the responsibility of supporting his wife?" asked Justice Crane in his decision. "If the plaintiff is willing to accept $450 in full for the defendant's legal obligations to her and the county, that is her affair, but she cannot have an order of the court directing it."

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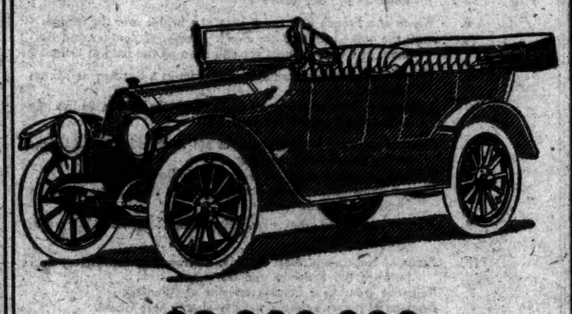

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In This Week's Issue

The One Dated October 17th

Murder Will Out

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WITNESS DESCRIBES CHURCH DYNAMITER

Police Decide Same Man Placed Two Bombs and Expect an Arrest Soon.

HUNT FOR I. W. W. RAIDERS

All Principal Houses of Worship Closely Guarded—Anarchists Split Over the Attempt.

From sources they kept secret, the police yesterday obtained a description of the man who exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral the first of two bombs that burst in New York places of worship on Tuesday. The man, described to the police so completely that they expected to find him within a short time, was seen to enter the cathedral ten minutes before the bomb exploded and to leave it a few minutes after he entered.

Both the bomb at St. Patrick's and that at the Church of St. Alphonsus contained unusually long fuses. It was also learned that they were made of identical material, except that the bomb exploded at the Church of St. Alphonsus contained a heavier charge. This led the police to conclude that both bombs were made by the same man and that probably both were exploded by him.

To prevent repetition of the outrages the police kept a close watch throughout last night on all of the city's principal churches. Policemen assigned to this duty were warned to look out for cranks, as one theory was that the bombs were made by a demented person familiar with Black Hand methods.

That the two bombs exploded on Tuesday were crude affairs, but that each was powerful enough to wreck a building had it been placed rightly, was the opinion expressed by Inspector Owen Egan, head of the Bureau of Combustibles, at his home last night after he had completed an analysis of the remnants.

Bombs of Identical Material.

"The bombs were made of identically the same material," Inspector Egan said. "I would almost be willing to take an oath that they both contained dynamite. This could not be determined by any of the bits of shell found, but could be determined almost conclusively by the physical appearance of the places where the bombs were placed. In front of St. Alphonsus's rectory, for instance, the explosion was evidently downward, a peculiar feature of dynamite explosions. It tore a hole in the concrete beneath it and was so powerful that it moved a heavy stone step leading to the rectory.

"I place no credence in the theory that the St. Alphonsus bomb was thrown from a Six Avenue elevated train. The position it was in makes that highly improbable. The bomb was in a corner, just inside the iron railing, and must have ben placed there by hand. There is every indication that bothe were fuse bombs of the simple old-time sort. The bits of curved material found in the vicinity were of rought cast iron, but there were not enough of them for me to estimate the diameter of the bombs. However, from their general appearance I judged that the bombs were not spherical, but probably were made from the first crude pieces of cast iron that came to hand, ends of a cast iron railing for instance.

"With bombs of this sort, fuses are used, and pieces of white string are attached to the fuses. The string, of the ordinary store variety, burns slowly and can be timed to the second. I would say that in the case of yesterday's bombs enough string could have been used to allow the persons placing the bombs time enough to get four or five blocks away from the scene before the explosions.

"It is absolutely certain that there was no clockwork in either bomb, such as would probably have been used had they been made by experts, but that they were a variety which could be made with least danger to the makers. In this fact the police may find a suggestion. Any group of persons who had lost some of their number previously through the accidental explosion of more complicated bombs would be apt to be careful in the construction of later devices.

"In one detail, at least, yesterday's bombs differed from the bombs usually made by Italians. The Italian bombs, as a rule, contain bent wire nails, which, on striking human flesh, have the same disastrous effect as the much-talked-of dumdum bullets. These two specimens contained little chunks of iron, which, however, would have done much damage had they struck anybody.

"In the case of the bomb at St. Alphonsus, if there had not been a large open space on the other side of the street, which gave a wide vent to the concussion, there would have been a great many more windows broken."

Inspector Egan said that, including Tuesday's bombs, there had been fifty-five bomb explosions in this city the present year.

Tannenbaum Raiders Sought.

The fact that the Francisco Ferrer Association was celebrating the fifth anniversary of the shooting of Ferrer in France when the bombs were exploded was regarded as significant by the police. Detective Gildea, who had charge of the detectives during the Tannenbaum church raids last Winter, thought the bombs were of anarchist origin and were not the work of a demented man or a crank.

All detectives who became acquainted with the members of Frank Tannenbaum's army of the unemployed last Winter were put to work on a general round-up of Tannenbaum's former adherents, on the theory that some one set off the bombs in retaliation for the prison sentences imposed on members of the army after 180 of them with their leader were arrested in the raid upon the St. Alphonsus Church.

At the Ferrer Centre in East 107th Street the ranks of the anarchist students were split over the bombs. Leonard D. Abbott, at the head of one group, was for repudiating the act of setting off the bombs and denouncing it, while Alexander Berkman was in favor of complimenting the police on their theory that a church raider probably was responsible.

Abbott announced that no more meetings of the Anti-Militarist League, of which Berkman was President, would be held at the Ferrer School, and that no more meetings of any kind by agitators would be held at the Ferrer Centre.

Berkman, while admitting that his group of anarchists would keep away from the Ferrer School, said the anti-Militarist League would meet frequently at his own offices at 20 East 125th Street, and that the Tannenbaum army of the unemployed would be reorganized on a much larger scale than before within the next few weeks.

"A Natural Reaction."

"I will not say that I believe a member of Tannenbaum's army set the bombs" said Berkman, "but I will say that when Tannenbaum's men were railroaded to jail a thing occurred which would make the setting off of bombs the most natural reaction in the world."

"I am perfectly disgusted with this proceeding," Abbott said. "I cannot make up my mind whether it was the act of a radical having a resentment against churches or was a plant made to lend an unpleasant atmosphere to our celebration of Ferrer day at the Forward Hall, in East Broadway, on Tuesday evening.

"When I was called out of bed to the telephone this morning to be questioned about the bombs I did not know what the man questioning me was talking about. At our Ferrer anniversary dinner on Tuesday night we had 300 persons present, and most of the talk was about the war. We discussed, with many varying views, the duty of radical adherents to the countries in which they lived after the war broke out. Berkman got in something of a quarrel with Mr. Kelly, another speaker, as to whether the Socialists and anarchists ought to have rallied to their respective colors.

"That was far different from talking bombs. Our annual dinner was not at all a mysterious affair. A full page advertisement calling attention to it was inserted in the quarterly publication of the Ferrer Association. So the police had plenty of notice, if the detectives were intent upon watching us closely, to be present and hear all that was said.

"Personally I inetnd to see to it that the Ferrer School is through with propagandist work. We are going to be a real school, a genuine school, and I, for instance, will give the Winter to teaching classes in English in preference to engaging in any kind of propaganda. Those who care for agitation will have to meet elsewhere and conduct their work from another headquarters."

Inquiries made at the Ferrer School and at Berkman's office about the whereabouts of "Mike" Murphy, who disappeared after the Lexington Avenue bomb explosion in which four were killed, brought out replies that Murphy had not been heard from since he dropped out of sight on July 4, a few minutes after the bomb burst.

Woods Denies Seeing Mayor.

It was reported that Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods held a conference yesterday afternoon in regard to the church bomb explosions, but Commissioner Woods denied this. Mayor Mitchel said that he did not believe an insane person set off the bombs.

"The fact that the bombs were exploded in churches in close succession might be taken to indicate a deliberation of which an insane person would scarcely be capable," he said.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral Mgr. Lavelle received visits from many persons who said they believed they knew who made the two church bombs.

"I found all of these people," he said, "were making wild guesses and nothing more. I am still without the slightest clue. I cannot believe the bomb was the work of so-called I. W. W. members. That is said just because it is an easy thing to say. We were at peace with all the world and were enjoying a spirit of harmony about the cathedral, into which any thought of caution as to possible bomb outrages did not enter. I still believe the bombs were the work of some one made demented by the war."

The police maintained a close watch over the city's principal churches all last night to guard against possible bombthrowers.

INTRUDER SEIZED AT CONVENT.

Persistent Caller Refused to Leave and Abused Sisters.

A man who said he was Lawrence Barret, 38 years old, of 490 Pearl Street, a cook out of employment, was arrested late yesterday afternoon at St. Catharine's Acamedy, 541 West 152d Street, on the complaint of two Roman Catholic sisters, who said that he had annoyed them.

The sisters told the police that the man called at the convent several times looking for work and had been turned away as there was nothing for him to do. He returned yesterday afternoon, they said, and demanded work. When it was refused he sat in a chair in one of the rooms and refused to leave. The sisters remonstrated with him, according to their story, and he became abusive and insulting. One of the sisters telephoned to the West 162d Street Police Station and Policeman Welsh arrested the man, whom, he said, he had to force from the convent building.

Magistrate Deuel in the Men's Night Court found the prisoner guilty of disorderly conduct and ordered him held pending an investigation of his character and antecedents. Barret denied his guilt, saying that he had never visited the convent before yesterday afternoon and had conducted himself decently then.

NEW TRIAL DENIED TO LEO M. FRANK

Georgia Supreme Court Decides That New Evidence Presented Is Not Sufficient.

JUDGE HILL IS UPHELD

Did Not Abuse His Discretion in Rejecting New Plea—Motion to Set Aside Verdict Argued Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—The Supreme Court of Georgia this afternoon affirmed the decision of Judge Benjamin Hill denying the extraordinary motion of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that Frank was not in the courtroom when the verdict was rendered, which was denied by Judge Hill, has been appealed to the State Supreme Court, and will be argued the latter part of this month. A decision will follow some weeks later. Should the State Supreme Court refuse to set aside the verdict Frank's lawyers can appeal to the United States Supreme Court, it is said, as a constitutional point is involved.

Today's decision, which was concurred in by all members of the Supreme Court, says in part:

"An extraordinary motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence is addressed to the sound discretion of the trial Judge, and a refusal to grant it will not be reversed unless such discretion is abused. On the hearing of such a motion the court may hear affidavits making a counter showing on behalf of the State, so as to go to the bottom of the showing and discover, if possible, how much of real substance and merit there is in the alleged new evidence.

"We deem it unnecessary to take up each of the grounds offered by the defense, and of the counter showing made by the State. It is enough to say that after a consideration of them it cannot be held that the discretion of the presiding Judge in refusing to grant the extraordinary motion was abused or that a case is made requiring a reversal."

The court fails dto find in the records as newly established any evidence that might not by due diligence have been set forth at the original trial, and it held that it would be improper to order a new trial except upon evidence that could not have been exhibited at the first trial.

The court failed to find in the recproper to go behind a completed proceeding, such as that of the Frank case, unless it appeared that such action would reverse the previous finding strictly on new evidence.

The extraordinary motion for a new trial alleged numerous grounds, principal of which was the contention that Dr. H. F. Harris, State Medical Expert, had declared that hair found on the turning lathe in the pencil factory differed from the hair taken from the head of Mary Phagan after her death. Other new evidence included an affidavit by the Rev. J. B. Ragsdale, who alleged that he overheard a negro confess to the murder of Mary Phagan, which was later repudiated by Mr. Ragsdale; the alleged confession obtained from James Conley in the Fulton County jail by a negress named Annie Maud Carter, and numerous affidavits in which State's witnesses were purported to repudiate evidence given by them at Frank's original trial, most of which affidavits were later recanted by their makers.

This was Frank's fifth attempt to obtain a retrial or an annullment of the verdict, which was returned on Aug. 25, 1913.

HEADLIGHT SHOWS DEATH.

Motorman Finds Dead Boy Between Tracks—Probably Killed by Truck.

The headlight of a trolley car in a dark part of Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, last night, suddenly revealed the body of a boy prone between the tracks. The motorman found that the boy, Antonio Sucidio, 7 years old, of 616 Flushing Avenue, was dead.

Patrolman O'Connor heard from a woman that she had seen a beer motor truck pass through the street just ahead of the car. The boy's injuries indicated that they had been received from such a vehicle and the police are trying to identify the truck.

The boy's mother, who had sent him on an errand, was watching at a window for him, but did not see him killed. She is in Williamsburg Hospital in a serious condition from shock.

READY MONEY IN APPLES.

Assistant Manager of the Belmont Makes a Farm Pay.

Thomas G. S. Hook, one of the assistant managers of the Belmont, showed every evidence yesterday of having plenty of ready money in his pockets. He hadn't made it in the hotel business, but out of apples, and unexpectedly. Mr. Hook some time ago bought a farm in Ulster County, and hired a man to work it.

He found an old apple orchard was bearing well, and he told his man when the crop was ready, to barrel as many as he could and ship them to New York. There were twenty barrels, and they sold yesterday for $2 a barrel.

MOB LYNCHES TEXAS NEGRO

Murderer Taken from Jaoil After Being Respited by Court.

ANGLETON, TEXAS, Oct. 14.—Joe Durfee, a negro convicted of murdering Mrs. J. M. Saits of Post City, Texas, in the summer of 1913, was taken from jail by a mob here today and lynched.

Durfee was to have been hanged legally last week but was respited for thirty days.

Bees Ruin the Grape Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The grape crop in Westchester County has been ruined by the honey bees, which have attacked the grapes and devoured almost all of them. This, however, is not taken as indicating that the bees have followed the advice of the Secretary of State. The cause ascribed for their unusual conduct is the long drought which has withered the flowers on which the bees used to feed.

Severe Earth Shock in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 14.—A rather severe earth shock was felt at 2:15 o'clock this morning. It lasted 10 seconds. Two lesser movements followed. No damage was reported.

Spanish Parliament Opens Oct. 30.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—A royal decree issued today fixes Oct. 30 as the date for the opening of the Spanish Parliament.

HEINZE OWES GOULD $1,264,449, SAYS JURY

Verdict for Full Amount in Suit on 8,000 Shares of Mercantile Bank.

NEITHER SIDE CALLED MORSE

Justice Page Comments on Disinclination to Hear the Man Heinze Accused.

Edwin Gould yesterday won his suit against F. Augustus Heinze for $1,264,449 due on 8,000 shares of the Mercantile Bank stock, the full amount asked. Once, during the jury's three hours' deliberation, the members asked Justice Page if they could find a verdict for a smaller amount than that sued for. They were told that they would have to find either for the full amount or give the defendant a verdict. Recent records of the Supreme Court do not show as large a sum as this won in a suit, and it was in the opinion of old lawyers the biggest ever awarded in the Supreme Court.

Immediately after the verdict was given Jacob J. Schwebel, Mr. Heinze's attorney, got the customary delay of thirty days and an additional sixty days in which to prepare papers for an appeal which is to be taken. Mr. Schwebel said that Mr. Heinze would contest the suit to the last court.

In his charge to the jury Justice Page reviewed the case as it developed in the trial. He told the jury not to put too much stress on the statement made by Mr. Heinze that he had been induced to buy the stock by Charles W. Morse and the late Miles M. O'Brien, whom he charged with being Mr. Gould's agents. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Heinze had testified that he had known Mr. Morse six years before Jan. 8, 1907, when the stock was bought. Concerning the statement of Mr. Heinze that he had been assured by Mr. Morse that the bank had about a million dollars' worth of buried assets, Justice Page said the testimony in this matter was unsatisfactory because both sides had refrained from calling Mr. Morse to the witness chair. He said:

"It was shown that Mr. Morse was available, and the rule of law is that where a witness is available and is not used by one of the parties his testimony would not help that party. In this case neither side called Mr. Morse. If he was the agent of Gould, as was charged, take that rule and apply it. If he was the partner of Heinze, you may also apply the rule.

Justice Page said it would not be safe for the jury to decide that Mr. Heinze had full knowledge of the bank's condition because he was its President for over six months and had at his disposal the means of ascertaining its true condition.

Concerning the large amount of money involved, Justice Page told the jurors not to let that interfere with their judgment, because the men engaged in the transaction were accustomed to doing business on a large scale. He told them to discuss and decide the case on its merits, just as if the controversy was about a matter involving two ordinary merchants.

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The New York Times

MID-WEEK

Pictorial War Extra

An unusually interesting number of the most important photographs lately received. Every picture faithfully reproduced with all the detail and beauty of the original print by THE TIMES'S new process of printing—ROTOGRAVURE.

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The art feature this week is a double-page sepia print of the great battle picture in the collection of Mr. P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia

"The Attack By Fire"
by Alphonse Marie de Neuville

Showing the French attempting to burn a house, barricaded and loopholed by the Prussians, in the Village of Villersexel, January 9th, 1871.

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The New York Times

Times Square, New York

WORLD'S SERIES AFTERMATH---COLLEGE ELEVENS ON GRIDIRON---GOLF---BOXING

BOSTON HONORS VICTORIOUS BRAVES

Mayor Curley Host at Banquet to New World's Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Brayes, world's champions, had their closing official talk-fest with Manager Stallings at Fenway Park this morning. The "Miracle Man" shook the hand of each player and congratulated him upon the success of his efforts during the up-hill fight to victory. He thanked them for the spirit they have shown throughout, making it appear during the entire talk that the credit for the great victory was all theirs. At the conclusion of the meeting big Charley Schmidt started the exodus of the players from Boston when he took the 1 o'clock train for Baltimore.

Tonight the remaining Braves were tendered a banquet by the city, at which Mayor Curley, Cardinal O'Connell and other dignitaries were present. The Braves each received a check today for $2,706.88 from a representative of the National Commission as his share in the world's series receipts. To most of them this meant about $5,000 for their season's work. Captain Johnny Evers found the season a big one financially, his income the last six months having been more than $40,000, including a bonus of $20,000 for his signature to a contract, $10,000 in salary, a $3,000 bonus for finishing in first place, and his world's series receipts.

Manager Stallings is anxious to get back to his Georgia plantation. There awaits him a celebration and a reception when he slips home to Haddock via Macon. Within a few days the big proposition of redistributing money to reserved ticket holders for the third Boston game will be finished. The total will be considerably over $20,000.

Big "Bill" James of the Big Three pitching squad leaves at midnight for Chicago, where he will stop for a short time, prior to joining the Frank Bancroft team, which will tour to the Pacific Coast and play a few exhibition games in Hawaii against an All-American League team recruited and led by Connie Mack.

Hank Gowdy and Gene Cocreham will stay here for a few days.

Johnny Evers plans to make as quick a getaway for Troy, N. Y., as possible. Troy will tender him a public reception.

Dick Rudolph went to his Bronx home last night, eager to be with his wife and recently arrived daughter.

Springfield fans are not going to let "Rabbit" Maranville's exploits go unnoticed. Plans are under way for a big testimonial benefit next week, and the local boy who was such a big factor in the winning of the world's series by the Braves, will be the guest of honor. Maranville is to be married week after next and will then go South to spend his honeymoon on Manager Stallings's plantation in Georgia.

Manager Stallings said tonight that the statement by Minister Pezet of Peru, made at a dinner here yesterday that the Braves would tour South America, was a mistake, he thought, due, perhaps, to the fact that some members of the Braves had been asked to play with the New York Giants on a proposed trip there.

"BEST TEAM WON"—MACK.

Six Loyal Fans Greet Vanquished Athletics in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 14.—Loyalty of the highest character marked the return of the Athletics at the North Philadelphia station at 10:40 o'clock this morning, four hours late. Two of the six fans who greeted the former champions remarked as the train pulled into the station:

"We'd be here if you came home in coffins, boys."

Blood ties drew two of the fans to the station. They are Eugene Davis, the son of Harry Davis, and the Rev. R. S. Snyder, an up-State clergyman, who is Davis's brother-in-law.

Connie Mack left the station with "Ben" Shibe.

"The best team won," said Mack. "They played better ball, there is no doubt of that. I will not say that I wold like to see Boston win the National League pennant next year, because that would look as if we were out for revenge. We are a game club and they deserve to win."

No sooner had Joe Bush, Mack's young pitcher, stepped off the train than he went to prepare for his wedding. Shortly after noon he led Miss Sylvia E. McMahon from her home at 2329 West Lehigh Avenue to St. Columba's Catholic Church, and the ceremony was quietly performed. James Walsh was best man.

A steady file of men and boys passed slowly before the downtown ticket office today and got back the money spent on seats for the fifth world's series game which would have been played here today had Boston not won four straights. Taking the receipts at the first two games as a basis for comparison, the sum of $44,639 was refunded.

The witnesses to alleged grafting on the part of policemen at the preliminary sale of tickets appeared today before the committee which is investigating the charges. They told of seeing uniformed policemen receive money from persons anxious to secure preferred places in the line of ticket purchasers.

BETTING LIGHT ON SERIES.

Several Backers of Athletics Hedged in Time to Save Bank Rolls.

There is an axiom among men who bet on baseball games that "there is no 2 to 1 in baseball" on a short series of games like that of the seven to which the world's series is limited. That accounts for the fact that there was less money lost in New York on the series completed at Boston on Tuesday than on any series played in recent years. There was the further fact that Wall Street, which is usually a hotbed of speculation on most any sporting proposition, was stingy in its wagers on the series. Even Fred Schumm, who is the custodian of much of the money of the Wall Street speculators on sporting events, handled only about $5,000 on the Boston-Philadelphia series, and the largest single sums he had to pay over to the winner yesterday were three bets of $500 against $400 in two cases and $500 against $350 in another.

"I never knew of so few bets in large amounts on a world's series as there was on this," said John T. Doyle, who usually handles very large amounts as a commissioner and custodian of wagers. "There was a scarcity of money, in the first place, and in the second the men who bet heavily on sporting events would not give the odds they would have been obliged to in order to place their money. That accounts for the fact that New Yorkers did not lose more money, for most of them were willing to bet on the Athletics. They would not lay the odds asked, and preferred to bet on individual games, after they knew who was going to pitch. Most of the betting was therefore done in Philadelphia and Boston.

"On Thursday afternoon, before the first game, the members of one prominent club in the city came to me with a pool of $12,000 to bet on the Athletics at odds of 2 to 1. I was only able to lay $700 against $350, for the Philadelphians would not lay the odds. Most of the speculation I handled was in small sums, where the taker would accept the small end at about 10 to 6, rather for the sake of the odds than because of his faith in the Braves.

"I did hold the stakes for one freak bet of $100 against $2,000 that the Braves would win four straight, and the man who laid the long end of it chuckled over his shrewdness in getting those odds when he really should have laid $5,000 against $100. The result showed that he saved $4,000, as he was ready to lay 50 to 1."

Frank J. Keeney of Brooklyn, it was said yesterday, was the biggest winner in the city, as he consistently backed the Bostons, and was $18,200 to the good as the result of his faith in the Braves. His largest individual bet, made in Philadelphia on Saturday, was $2,000 against $3,000 with Arnold Rothenstein. The latter is said to have been the heaviest loser in New York, as he consistently backed the Athletics, both on the series and on individual games. But, like the Athletics, he "got the worst of the breaks" and had his bank roll touched for about $15,000 on the series. As he backed the Giants and laid against the Braves in the series between those two clubs he lost about as much more on those events, according to current rumor, which he does not deny.

Max Blumenthal, another bookmaker, is reputed to have sustained a loss of about as much, because of his faith in the Philadelphia aggregation, and his inability to lay off much of the amount wagered against him to advantage.

Jay O'Brien, the well known horseman, is $3,000 richer as a result of his faith in the Braves. It is said that "Jack" Gleason had a hunch on the Boston club that netted him at least a couple of thousand. F. T. Noonan is reported to have won a similar amount. "Honest John" Kelly smiles rather satisfactorily over the fact that he broke a trifle better than even on the result, for at one time he stood to lose about $10,000 on the Athletics, but laid most of it off by backing the beaneaters on each game of the series, his venture at the first game being in the nature of a hedge that he followed up until he got out of the hole. John T. Doyle got into a bad mess and saw good money get away because after having backed Boston at the beginning at the long odds he switched to the Athletics on each game of the series and therefore lost. "Tom" Shaw won well into the thousands by backing the Braves and William Scott of Pittsburgh, one of the plungers on baseball speculation, said yesterday that he cleaned up $10,000 up to th elast game, when he switched to the Athletics and lost part of it. John Staley, another heavy Pittsburgh bettor, won considerable by taking the Boston end in all except one of the games. E. E. Smathers, who backed the Athletics heavily before the series managed to hedge out most of his losses by similar operations on individual games.

ATHLETICS BATTING LIGHT.

Figures Tell Tale of Old Champions' Defeat in World's Series.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The official batting and fielding averages of the Braves and Athletics for the 1914 world's series, given out late last night, follow:

BATTING AVERAGES.

BOSTON.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Gowdy, c.	4	11	5	6	.545
Moore, rf.	4	16	2	7	.438
Rudolph, p.	2	6	1	2	.333
Maranville, ss.	4	13	1	4	.307
Schmidt, 1b.	4	17	2	5	.294
Main, cf.	4	11	1	2	.286
Whitted, cf.	4	14	2	3	.214
Deal, 3b.	4	16	1	2	.125
Connolly, lf.	3	9	1	1	.111
Moran, rf.	3	13	2	1	.077
Cathers, lf.	1	5	0	0	.000
James, p.	2	4	0	0	.000
Tyler, p.	1	3	0	0	.000
Dexter, p.	1	1	0	0	.000
Gilbert	1	0	0	0	.000
Total		155	16	33	.244

PHILADELPHIA.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Wyckoff, p.	2	1	0	1	1.000
Shawkey, p.	2	2	0	1	.500
Walsh, rf.	3	6	0	2	.333
Strunk, cf.	4	13	2	3	.231
Baker, 3b.	4	16	0	4	.250
Collins, 2b.	4	14	0	3	.214
Murphy, rf.	4	16	2	3	.188
Schang, c.	4	13	1	2	.167
McInnis, 1b.	4	14	2	2	.143
Barry, ss.	4	14	1	1	.071
Oldring, lf.	4	15	0	1	.067
Bush, p.	1	6	0	0	.000
Bender, p.	1	2	0	0	.000
Plank, p.	1	2	0	0	.000
Pennock, p.	1	1	0	0	.000
Lapp, c.	1	1	0	0	.000
Total		128	6	22	.172

FIELDING AVERAGES.

BOSTON.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	P.C.
Schmidt, 1b.	4	52	3	0	55	1.000
Gowdy, c.	4	31	4	0	35	1.000
Deal, 3b.	4	6	11	0	17	1.000
Tyler, p.	1	1	5	0	6	1.000
Whitted, cf.	4	5	0	0	5	1.000
James, p.	2	0	5	0	5	1.000
Rudolph, p.	2	0	3	0	3	1.000
Cathers, lf.	1	2	0	0	2	1.000
Main, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	1.000
Evers, 2b.	4	8	16	1	25	.960
Maranville, ss.	4	7	13	1	21	.952
Connolly, lf.	3	2	2	1	5	.800
Moran, rf.	3	2	0	1	3	.667
Total		117	62	4	183	.978

PHILADELPHIA.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	P.C.
Barry, ss.	4	5	21	0	26	1.000
Collins, 2b.	4	9	12	0	21	1.000
Baker, 3b.	4	10	15	0	25	1.000
Oldring, lf.	4	6	0	0	6	1.000
Murphy, rf.	4	4	0	0	4	1.000
Strunk, cf.	4	4	0	0	4	1.000
Bender, p.	1	0	3	0	3	1.000
Lapp, c.	1	2	1	0	3	1.000
Shawkey, p.	1	0	3	0	3	1.000
Walsh, rf.	3	2	0	0	2	1.000
Plank, p.	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Wyckoff, p.	1	1	0	0	1	1.000
McInnis, 1b.	4	50	1	1	52	.981
Schang, c.	4	17	4	1	22	.955
Bush, p.	1	0	5	1	6	.833
Pennock, p.	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Total		111	66	3	180	.989

Can't Keep Hank and Dick Down.

Dick Rudolph of the Bronx and Hank Gowdy of Columbus and Texas are going into vaudeville. Important if true. But the question is, What are they going to do when they get there? Loney Haskel of Hammerstein's whispered the important news about last night and told everybody to keep it quiet, but it's too important to keep under your hat. If you can remember back that far, you will recall that Gowdy and Rudolph had something by other to do with the recent world's series. Certainly you recall it. The only thing known about their special turn on the stage is that they will draw down $2,000 a week. Don't tell anybody.

Dick Rudolph Day at Fordham.

Fordham's football management formulated plans yesterday to honor "Dick" Rudolph, the former Fordham baseball star, for his remarkable work against Philadelphia in the world's series. Saturday, when Fordham plays Middlebury, has been set aside as "Rudolph Day," and a big celebration has been arranged. "Handsome Dick" is a native of Fordham and has promised to be on hand, as have other members of the Boston National nine. He was the Fordham pitching mainstay during 1908 and 1909, and was signed by the Toronto Club while still a student at Fordham. Among his most notable victories was that over Holy Cross at Yale Field, when Barry of the Athletics was shortstop of the Massachusetts college.

"Red" Smith to Start for Home.

With his broken right leg in a plaster cast, "Red" Smith, the Boston Braves' third baseman, having left St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, Tuesday, will start today with his wife and little daughter for his home in Georgia. He was happy yesterday at his home, 300 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, over his mates having won four straight games in the world's series. He sent telegrams to Manager Stallings and President Jim Gaffney congratulating them on the team's success.

Giants to Play Lincoln Giants.

The mettle of the Lincoln Giants, colored baseball champions, will be tested to the fullest extent at Olympic Field on Sunday afternoon, when they engage a team of the New York National League Club, with Rube Marquard as the possible pitcher. Joe Williams, who took the measure of the Philadelphia Nationals last Sunday, will be opposed to the Giants' pitching nominee. The New York Club will have George Wiltse, Larry Doyle, Milton Stock, Eddie Grant, Jim Thorpe, Red Murray, and George Burns in the line-up.

Topeka Baseball Club for Sale.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 14.—Directors of the Topeka Baseball Club of the Western League today announced the club is for sale. Dick Cooley, manager, has been released. The directors say the season has not been a profitable one.

Rain Postpones Chicago Game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—With the games tied at 3-all, rain today temporarily halted the Cubs-White Sox city championship series. The seventh, and it is expected, the concluding game will be played tomorrow on the Americn League grounds, weather permitting.

FORDHAM FOOTBALL PLAYER DIES OF HURT

Charles C. Hays Ruptured Intestines in Game at Jersey City on Monday.

Charles C. Hays of Yonkers, right half back on the Fordham Prep football team, died at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, early yesterday morning, as the result of the injuries received in a football game with St. Peter's College at International League Park, Jersey City, last Monday. Death came after an operation performed Tuesday night, when the physicians announced that the patient had but a slight chance to recover.

The injury sustained by Hays followed a hard tackle on Martin, the St. Peter's quarter back. When Hays tackled Martin the two players fell with a thud, and the other players piled up on top of them. During the scrimmage Hays was kicked in the abdomen, and when the players arose he was stretched on the field motionless.

The game was delayed while the Fordham team's trainer rushed to the side of the injured player. It was quickly seen that the player was seriously injured, and he was removed at once to the St. Francis Hospital, where every effort was made to save his life. An examination disclosed the fact that Hays had sustained a severe rupture of the intestines, and after a consultation of physicians an operation was decided to be necessary. The members of the boy's family were notified and were at his bedside when he passed away. Dr. Duffy, assisted by Drs. Hamilton and Mooney, performed the operation Tuesday night in an effort to save the patient. They found the intestines had been badly torn and that recovery was impossible. He rallied for a short time after the operation, but succumbed in a few hours afterward.

The body of Hays was taken to his home in Yonkers where he lived with his father, the senior member of the coal brokerage firm of Hays & Randolph, his mother, three sisters and a brother who is a student at Fordham. Hays was a nephew of Mgr. Hays of Yonkers. He will be buried from his home Saturday morning. Members of the Fordham and St. Peter's football teams will attend the funeral.

The announcement of the death of Hays cast gloom over the high school department of Fordham University yesterday. Besides being one of the best athletes in the student body, Hays was well liked by his companions and was among the leaders in the graduating class.

At a meeting of the student body yesterday resolutions were drawn up for presentation to the bereaved parents of young Hays. One of the first motions was that of Manager Barry to cancel all the remaining games on the Fordham "Prep" schedule as a token of respect. The motion was carried unanimously. Fordham "Prep" has won three games so far this season without being scored upon and before Monday's accident everything pointed to a banner season.

YALE PLAYER INJURED.

Atwood Violet, Jr., of New York Makes Tackle and Goes to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Atwood Violet, Jr., of New York City was injured so seriously during the Yale football practice today that he will be out of the game for the remainder of the season. He was playing half back on the scrubs and tackled Carrol Knowles, the varsity half back, who was at the top of his speed in the middle of a fifty-yard sprint. Violet was dazed and was taken to the New Haven General Hospital, where he recovered consciousness. It was said at the hospital this evening that he was comfortable, but had received such a shock that he will remain there several days.

Coach Hinkey drove the Varsity through their fiercest scrimmaging of the week for the Notre Dame game, it is doubtful, however, if any individual player remained in the strenuous play more than fifteen minutes.

Two fifteen minute periods were played with a constantly shifting line-up. The Varsity showed whirlwind offensive form and twice scored touchdowns from the kick-off. Knowles and Scoville carrying the ball in these ground-gaining exploits. During the afternoon the varsity scored six times, but two of the touchdowns were registered in experimenting with new plays at the 25-yard line. The scrubs did not once threaten the Varsity goal.

Morris High Tests N. Y. U's Defense

The Morris High School eleven afforded the New York University team an opportunity for over an hour's scrimmage on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon. The high school boys were allowed to have possession of the ball most of the time, and the Violet team was enabled to obtain some good defensive practice. Although the Morris backfield made several short gains through the line, the New York eleven's secondary defense proved capable of handling every emergency which arose. Wiener, the big tackle, distinguished himself by breaking through the Morris line several times, and throwing the man with the ball for a loss on each occasion. On the offensive the university team acquitted itself most creditably, several long runs on the part of Capt. Huntley and McNally, the right half back being a feature of the practice. The New York coaches also devoted some time to running down under punts, and to forward passing for the ends and backfield men. In the kicking practice Cossins showed unusual accuracy with his toe in drop kicking.

The Violet line-up did not include Waldman, the Varsity left end, who is recuperating from injuries of his shoulder, or House, the right guard, who was temporarily absent with a broken nose, which he received in practice. MacKenzie, at right end, filled the latter position, being taken yesterday by McIntyre, who played on the Violet baseball team of last year.

Dartmouth Back Field Disabled.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14.—Dissatisfaction with the poor showing of the Dartmouth team in the Williams game and the subsequent practice led the coaches to order a forty-five-minute scrimmage today, and the only appreciable result was more dissatisfaction and a material increase of the squad of injured. The disabled now number Whitney, Purnell and Murdock, the entire veteran back field; Dunham, the most promising half back substitute; Smith and Millmore, Varsity lines men, and Vinson, a substitute. The quarter back and today tried out the new formations which have been developed for the Princeton game, ten days off, and they worked very poorly, either because of intrinsic weakness or that the second team knew the signals. At any rate, no freshmen will be brought over to the east field to try the plays tomorrow. The Varsity succeeded in downing the second team, 10 to 0. Gehee made a touchdown on a brilliant quarter back run, and, after kicking the goal, Pudrith netted a 36-yard kick from placement.

Army Songs for Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The gloomy spectre that has been haunting the Army camp all week was chased today when the coaches drove two teams through an hour's scrimmage. Head Coach Daly resumed coaching and the men displayed a lot of "pep" in their work. Contrary to expectations not one of the members of the big teams got into the scrimmage. The second and third eleven fought to a scoreless draw. The regulars ran through signals and Benedict, McEwan and Woodruff practiced goal kicking. Benedict shot ten straight, ranging in distance from the 15 to the 35-yard line, before missing fire. The "boosters" in the stands with a band accompaniment sang songs featuring the "Navy game," in spite of all the talk about its cancellation.

Young Ward Football Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 14.—The undergraduates have elected Robert B. Ward, Jr., 1916, of New Rochelle, N. Y., manager of the Wesleyan football team for next fall. Ward is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and is a son of Robert Ward of the famous Federal League Club.

HARD WORK AT HARVARD.

But Regulars, Slow to Regain Form, Were Not in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Although the Harvard coaches had planned a hard drive for the Crimson Varsity this afternoon, they were not able to have many of the regulars in it. Logan, Pennock, Hardwick, Bradlee, Coolidge, Soucy and Weatherhead all have been slow coming back into condition since last Saturday, and if they get any hard practice this week it will have to be tomorrow. The warm weather and the hard work prior to the Washington and Jefferson game, together with the hard match itself, took more stamina out of the team than the men have been able to get back.

In the scrimmage today Weston and Wilmington, the guards, and Bigelow and Elkin, two important tackles, with Morgan and Sweetzer on the injured list, had all the work they could do. The Varsity scrimmaged for 45 minutes against the scrubs, but was not able to score. There was little open play, but the regulars line attack lacked fire.

Tomorrow the team that will meet Tufts will be whipped into shape, and will do some defensive work against the Medford team's formations and open plays.

Eddie Mahan, who has not been out since the Springfield game, was in his football clothes today and did a little running. He is getting along nicely, but there is no assurance that he will play prior to the Michigan game. It is probable that he will not play until the Princeton Tigers come to Cambridge, Nov. 7.

Pennock's knee kept him on the sideline, but he will do a little scrimmaging tomorrow. This afternoon Parsons, the new lineman, was tried at guard, and did very well. He is about as good material as is available, but it will take the remainder of the season to develop him. Hardwick has been bothered with a bad foot for several days and is very lame.

Wally Trumbull, the right tackle, is captain of the team during Brickley's absence. Brickley is now out of danger, the doctors say, and in about two weeks will be able to come down to the field to see how things are going.

WORKING ON FORWARD PASS.

Cornell Preparing Defense Against Bucknell's Open Style of Play.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Cornell football coaches continued the policy of holding indoor practice today, the squad working until 7 o'clock P. M. in the baseball cage. The electric lights enable the squad to practice in the cage much longer than they possibly could outdoors and as the days grow shorter the cage becomes more and more of value to the team.

Realizing that Bucknell, which will oppose the Ithacans next Saturday, has been using a lot of new football and expecting that the forward pass will prove a big factor, the coaches are spending a lot of time in the scrimmages in the cage perfecting the defense against this sort of play. Cornell has been none too vigilant this year and most of the gains—big gains made by opposing teams have resulted from other than straight football formations. Quarter Back Barnett and the ends and half backs have been working out the forward pass. The Ithacans have failed to develop this type of play to near the extent it is used elsewhere, but it is probable that from now on more will be tried. Distrust of their proper execution has apparently caused Barrett, who runs the team, to refrain from attempting any such plays.

Definite selections of a backfield for the Bucknell game have not yet been determined. Hill and Philippi were held off again today, Kleinert playing full back and Shuler left half. Cool was also absent, but all of the other regulars were out.

Lehigh Resumes Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 14.—Lehigh held the first football practice of the week today. All the Varsity men were out in togs fully recovered from the effects of the game with Yale. Resident Coach Passett ran the team. The practice was snappy, due partly to the cool weather, and also to the eagerness of the players following the long rest. No new plays will be tried out this week, all of today was spent in perfecting the old plays, and particular attention was given the forward pass. There was no scrimmage, excepting when the two elevens were lined up to illustrate some plays. A scrimmage is due tomorrow in view of the Carnegie Tech. game Saturday. Chenoweth and Cahill alternated at quarter back, while Good went into the tackle and Fred Green at left end, Desmond being shifted to the scrubs. Mattern showed up well at left half back. Ostrum, Lind, and Ketchum are on the sick list, the latter two being quite ill.

Dick Diamond's Collarbone Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 14.—For one hour and a half this afternoon the Lafayette Varsity and scrubs scrimmaged on March Field. Coach Crowell is taking this practical method of preparing the plays which will be used against Princeton. In this scrimmage each team was able to score only one touchdown. The scrimmage and a short signal drill occupied all the afternoon. While the work of the team appeared fairly good, there is not the greatest amount of optimism over the prospect of the game with Princeton. The Tigers are considered a much stronger proposition than was Pennsylvania, and the Lafayette team is badly crippled. The injury to Dick Diamond has proved to be a fractured collar bone. His brother Jack has the ligaments torn from his shoulder, Kelly is bruised from head to foot, Brown and Bulick are both ill. None of the substitutes have shown the calibre of Varsity men.

Brown Plays Wesleyan Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—The Brown Varsity, scarcely recovered from the Amherst game, will play Wesleyan on Andrews Field tomorrow, its last game before going to New York to play Cornell. The coaches drove the team hard today, sending the Varsity through a forty-minute scrimmage with the second team. Emphasis was laid on plays through the line, with the result that the first team opened wide gaps for the backs to dash through. During the last few minutes of the afternoon the forward pass was worked from several formations. On the defensive the first team used the three-line type of protection against forward passes and kicks. It proved effective when the seconds tried the open game, but fake punts found it weak.

Lots of Life in Navy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 14.—Cooler weather and the prospect of the game against the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Saturday put life into the practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. It consisted of preliminary work of different kinds, a drill in signals and formations, and a scrimmage lasting over half an hour. As the Army game is off, the Midshipmen regard the Pennsylvania game as the big contest of the year, particularly as it is the first time a Naval Academy team has been allowed to leave Annapolis to play any team except that of the Military Academy. It looks as if the team would be in excellent shape and that there will be plenty of strong "subs." Big Ferry, the centre who has been out of the game on account of injuries, was back in the line-up this afternoon.

Madero Breaks Nose at Football.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Ernesto Madero, 16, said to be a member of the prominent Mexican family of that name, who is a student at the Newman School here, suffered a broken nose in football practice this afternoon. Madero was one of Newman's star players.

Peekskill's Large Score.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Peekskill Military Academy today ran up a score of 40 to 0 in football against the Eastman Business College eleven of Poughkeepsie.

Register Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and Saturday are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

PRINCETON SCRUBS CHECK REGULARS

Stewart Baker Injured Again, This Time Smashing His Nose —Quarterbacks Scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Princeon Varsity had another parlous time this afternoon, the regulars scoring only once on the scrubs. The lattor put up a stiff fight and it required the hardest kind of work before the first string men could push the ball across. Fred Trenkmann made the score, scurrying between tackle and end for a touchdown. The score came in the first ten minutes of play and after that the Varsity was played to a standstill by the ambitious scrubs.

Mike Boland was tried at quarterback again today and his showing was not very encouraging. The Varsity tried a lot of Rugby passes, but Boland's handling of the ball was careless and the gains were few and far between. Boland's forward passing was not accurate, and he came in for a lot of attention from the coaches. Ames, who ran the team in the Syracuse game last saturday, went in at quarterback in Boland's place for a time, but the impression he made was not much more favorable. Another victim was added to the list of the Tigers' injured this afternoon when Stewart Baker, a letter man for the last two years, had his nose smashed in scrimmage. Baker had been out only since yesterday, when his recovery from an injured knee was pronounced complete. He made an excellent showing at end and was looked upon as a likely candidate for one of the wing positions. He will be out now for a fortnight at least. Adams, scrub quarterback, ran his team better than either of the Varsity generals today and his all-around playing impressed the coaches deeply. There is a possibility that he may get a trial with the first string during the next two weeks.

PENN EXPECTS HARD GAME.

Navy Eleven to Play on Franklin Field on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Pennsylvania is also making every preparation for a hard game against the Navy on Franklin Field on Saturday. Penn cannot afford to lose any more games this season, and unless injuries prevent, they will have on the field the best working combination they have shown this year. Easy work will be given the men tomorrow and Friday, so that they will have the dash and the speed on Saturday. Because of the long dry spell the field is very hard, thus accounting for many of the bruises and injuries that have occurred. Practically the same team that defeated Carnegie will go into the field on Saturday. Dorizas may be put into the line, while Avery and Mathews are sure to be seen in the backfield, if not at the start, later in the game. Avery has been a star of the practices all week, and is now hitting a gait that he has never shown before. The Pennsylvania management have made arrangements for a big crowd.

ATHLETES UNDER BAN.

J. V. Baker Suspended for Competing on Expired Registration Card.

J. V. Baker of the New York Athletic Club, winner of the senior metropolitan broad jump, and who finished fourth in the hop, step and jump at the same meeting, automatically suspended himself when he competed in a set of games at Schenectady last August on an expired registration card, according to a decision by the Metropolitan Association Registration Committee, which met last night at the St. Bartholomew Club. In addition to the points he scored in the senior "mets" Baker also captured fourth place in the Senior Nationals in Baltimore. He not only loses the points he registered for at the New York in the championships, but must also return the medals he won.

Baker, according to the committee's version, was suspended not only because he competed in a set of games conducted by the Hilton Athletic Club in Schenectady in August on a registration mard that had expired in June, but also because he represented the Hilton Athletic Club while he was registered with the Mohawk A. C. On his return from up-State Baker renewed his registration and then competed in the national championships, although he evidently was unaware he had suspended himself previously.

Mal Sheppard, who protested the start of the 600-yard handicap at the New York A. C.'s Fall games because of an alleged false start by Sam See, carried his case to the committee, but received nothing but their sympathy.

William Powers of "Tipperary" fame, applied for reinstatement, but it was refused. Powers lost his A. A. U. standing some time ago when it was proved he failed to give prizes of a value he advertised in a set of games he conducted for the Tipperary Men's Association.

The committee upheld a protest of the Sheridan A. C. against the Smart Set A. C., in which the former claimed the colored club got a prize it was not entitled to in the Alpha Physical Culture Club games two months ago.

E. Pritchard, the Irish American A. C. hurdler, was suspended until he appears before the board to explain how he happened to compete on an expired registration card. Eddie Jones, of the Smart Set A. C., junior metropolitan 100-yard champion, was also placed under a ban until the committee hears a new charge against him.

Clarence Brookes, a high jumper, of Germantown, Penn., was suspended for "falsifying entrance blanks for a handicap event," until he explains his action in a statement to the committee. J. E. Manifold drew a sixty days' suspension for competing in a novice race at the Flatbush Boy's Club games after he had won a one-mile run.

Camp Resigns from Financial Union

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Walter Camp, organizer and head of the Yale Financial Union, has resigned. He has held the position of treasurer for twenty-one years, founding it when he saw that a consolidation of all athletic departments was necessary and directing the details and policy of Yale athletics from the financial as well as the coaching and playing side throughout the most critical period of college sport. Long before other universities dreamed of athletics as financially profitable, Yale, under the financial direction of Mr. Camp, was showing a profit in its athletic year after year. The surplus has never ceased to grow and amounts now to more than $125,000, however, despite the fact that athletic buildings, fields, and football and baseball stands have been built and financed.

Henry Robison, who was President of the university navy last year, has been chosen Mr. Camp's successor as treasurer of the Yale Financial Union for the present. The future disposition of the office of treasurer is not decided.

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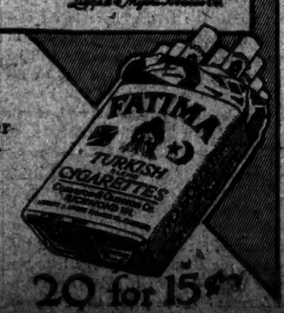

There may be some divergence in taste—but over one billion, five hundred millions of Fatimas were preferred and smoked last year!

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LAST DAY OF RACING.

United Hunts Meeting Saturday at Terminal Will Close Local Season.

Racing in the metropolitan district will close on Saturday, with the final meeting at Belmont Park Terminal, under the auspices of the United Hunts Racing Association.

The announcement of the weights and handicaps shows a revival of a number of old and interesting events. Among them are the Hunters Champion Plate at about three miles over the brush. This steeplechase was first run by the Washington Jockey Club at its Autumn meeting at the Benning track. When racing was stopped in the District of Columbia many of these events passed out with the sport, while others are being perpetuated in the few States where racing has survived. The Hunters Champion Plate was revived by the United Hunts in 1912, and is now run as one of its annual fixtures.

Almost the same conditions apply to the Great United Hunts Steeplechase, which was first held at Morris Park, with the first meeting of the United Hunts around New York in 1905. The following year it went to Belmont Park. It was also run at Jennings one autumn.

The Members' Plate for Hacks and Hunters and Army Horses at a mile and a half is another race which will be run on Saturday, having an interesting history. The original plate was won by Richard Peters, Jerome Park in 1868. Mr. Peters after winning the trophy, presented a handsome cup to the Meadow Brook Club, which is known as the Richard Peters Challenge Cup, and has been competed for ever since at the meeting held annually in connection with that club. Meanwhile the event for the original Members' Plate has been taken over by the Hunts' Association.

Besides the usual six events there will be another match race between A. Lodlow Kramer's Culvert, and the bay mare Cricket, belonging to David Dows. These two gallopers have met twice before each having won a race, and this will be the deciding contest.

Two Croppers in Watching Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 14.—A. C. Fox and Henry L. Finch came croppers in the midweek run of the Watchung Hunt Club today, losing their mounts while trying to take difficult jumps in a blind country. Neither rider was injured and both continued in the run. The hounds were met at the Valley Farm, from which point they led the riders a lively chase to the Hamilton farm, where the first check was made. Thrown in again on the Geary farm, the chase continued to Mettler Manor, where it ended. Those who finished were: R. C. Finch, M. F. H.; L. B. Smith, Miss Mary Baker, S. D. French, H. L. Finch, A. C. Fox, and Huntsman Harrison.

Early Risers Riding Club.

Members of the Early Risers Riding Club will hold a meeting at Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West Sixty-sixth Street, tomorrow evening at 8:15, to arrange plans for the coming season. With such perfect weather for riding and a comfortable and enthusiastic membership, the managers believe the club should take such steps as will insure more activities, as a club, in what promises to be the most interesting season among equestrians since its organization in 1909.

Rain Prevents Lexington Racing.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Rain caused a postponement of the trotting meeting of the Kentucky Horsebreeders Association here again today. If the weather permits, it was announced today, the meeting will be resumed early tomorrow and racing will continue all day and probably all day Friday. The management announced that the programme had been so arranged as to make this possible.

Troubadour Wins Cesarewitch.

NEWMARKET

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1914.

NEW YORK'S VERDICT.

With a confidence which he probably would not have felt a year ago, President WILSON appeals to this State to ratify and encourage his splendid service by electing the ticket headed by Gov. GLYNN and Ambassador GERARD. It is not so long since the President was imperfectly understood, his aims misinterpreted, his labors derided. A year ago some one remarked that he was still a vague personality to the people. He has made that personality definite and men know him and the knowledge has bred admiration, respect, and confidence. Even his critics do not doubt his motives; they see a President confronted by great difficulties, many of them international, and overcoming them with single-hearted devotion to the people he represents.

The great popular confidence in him and desire to sustain him in the trying days he has to face is not to be doubted. It is not for nothing that the strongest appeal the Democrats can make and are making is, "Uphold the President." Not long ago, while he was still misunderstood, and before the people had had a chance to see how his conception of dealing with the problems before him redounded to their true honor and interest, that appeal could have been made with so much certainty.

His interest in the election in this State is easily understood. All over the country the people are now, for the first time, to register approval or disapproval of his labors. He is to learn authoritatively whether his efforts to cope with the problems presented by the European war, the Mexican chaos, the financial and economic problems at home, have touched a responsive chord in the people he has sought with such fidelity to serve. By their verdict at the polls the people can make the rest of his task easy, or they can greatly hamper him in dealing with the troubles the immediate future unquestionably has in store. And New York is the Empire State, the greatest State in the Union. No wonder he wants its verdict to be consonant with that of the rest of the country.

On State issues alone Gov. GLYNN and Mr. GERARD should be elected. The final argument for them lies in the effect the election will have in hampering or helping the man upon whom rests the burden of guiding the country through the difficult days ahead.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Mayor MITCHEL is quite justified in regarding Gov. GLYNN'S statement as to civil service matters as "highly satisfactory." It certainly is so to all friends and advocates of the merit system. The situation was somewhat obscure and there were plausible grounds for thinking it might become considerably worse.

An informal inquiry by the State Commission into the course of the City Commission developed into a formal investigation which might, logically and in accordance with certain provisions of the civil service law, result in the removal of the City Commission and the appointment of new members to serve for the unfinished term. Some expressions from members of the State Commission led to the fear, if not the expectation, that this would place the city civil service under the control of Commissioners not accordingly the City Government and probably not in close sympathy with the City Government as to the principle of the merit system. So matters stood plainly, there was distinct threat of a "Tammany raid on the service." When this sentiment found expression we took occasion to point out that no such scheme could be carried out without the consent and, indeed, the active co-operation of the Governor, and we were convinced that this could not under any circumstances be given. In his recent communication the Governor has fully justified our confidence. He says that "the sole aim of the Commission will be to see that the sole object of the inquiry is" to secure conformity with "the general standard the civil service "law sets." And he adds: "The inquiry can have no other purpose." He also defines very clearly his view of the power of removal and of the way in which it should be exercised:

> The power of removal, which has been in the law since its passage, was intended to be exercised only where a local commission, through misuse of its powers, shows itself generally hostile to the purposes of the civil service law, and bent upon defeating them. Sanction of the use of the removing power, except in such an extremity, would, of course, be an invasion of the rights of a city that, so far as I am concerned, would be unthinkable.

This plainly indicates the attitude of the Governor as to the merit system and as to the right of the city to home rule in civil service administration. That right is not absolute and unconditioned. It is to be exercised under the supervision and, to a certain degree, under the regulation of the State Government. The civil service law is a State law. It is enacted to carry out well-defined principles laid down in the Constitution and applicable to the service of the State and of all the subdivisions of the State. If the State Commission and the City Commission conform, in the words of Gov. GLYNN, to "the general standard which the "civil service law sets, they will act "in harmony," as he desires. We and all advocates of the merit system will rejoice if that proves to be the outcome of the present inquiry. It is only fair and prudent, however, to suggest to Gov. GLYNN that there have been in the past some decidedly unfortunate lapses by the State Commission from that standard.

UNIFORM JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Laws may be passed by different States, worded as uniformly as you please, but if the Judges of those States interpret them differently the advantage of uniformity is lost. Mr. CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, speaking as President of the Conference on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association at Washington yesterday, said that the tendency to divergence in the decisions of the courts in interpreting these laws is as pronounced as the tendency to enact divergent statutes has been when every advantage was on the side of uniformity. Certain laws, like that on negotiable instruments, have been made uniform in many States. Yet decisions are constantly passed upon them by Judges in one State without comparing the interpretations in other States, with the result of destroying their effectiveness. Mr. TERRY believes that to every one of these statutes the following provision should be added:

> This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those States which enact it.

This, in Mr. TERRY'S opinion, with which his distinguished colleagues agree, would leave no alternative to the courts but to construe the particular portions of the uniform statutes which come before them in a way to make their decisions harmonize with the decisions of other States on the same point.

LETTING THE BANKS HELP THEMSELVES.

Distinguished officials and able editors are puzzled to know why some banks keep "excessive" reserves when money is so plenty, and why credit is so high and inaccessible for some borrowers, although "there is no justification for high interest rates," and "no real reason for tight money in this country." They may find some of their difficulties solved if they will appreciate what the Federal Reserve system proposes to substitute for actual conditions. Now, as in 1907, the country is served by a mob of banks, armed with archaic weapons, and using them against each other, rather than in service of their customers. The Federal Reserve system's method of working, as now published, substitutes discipline for disorder, and supplies weapons of offense and defense suitable for use under trusted leaders. For the first time there promises to be something like system and authority in the working of the country's banks as a whole. The results ought to resemble those accomplished abroad under more difficult conditions and with less ample resources. There is no better single reason for our inferior accomplishments than that we are hindered by the working of an inferior system imposed by law.

It is to be remarked that neither abroad nor here are the details of the better system imposed by law. It might almost be said that banking is best where it is most left to the bankers, under the restraints of law such as are applicable to all offenders guilty of fraud, deceit, or general malconduct. The methods of good banking cannot be created by law nor imposed by Government control. The Federal Reserve system does not attempt it. The "rules" of working are not in the law, but are supplied by bankers working under the law. There is an element of Government assistant, but in the main control of the banks will be by the banks. That does not at all mean that the customers will be delivered bound to another and worse "bankers' trust." The interests of bankers, customers, and the country are identical. If the customers are united they can control the banks as easily as the banks can control the customers within the limits of the rule of banking reason. The saving of the rule of the Government over banking as we have known it, with such unsatisfactory results, and the safety of perous communities and now are dependent on charity sure for the great majority of them to be inadequate even as regards the primary necessities of life. Such sudden poverty as theirs may not be more pitiable than that of people who have long been in the same or a similar condition, but unquestionably it is harder to bear, for the victims dread that training in the endurance of want and that tolerance of privation which are the sorry heritage of what may be called the normal poor.

A detail of the story as told illustrates strikingly the utter breakdown of the machinery of life as these people have known it—as they expected it always to be. Many families have been separated in the wild rush across the Dutch frontier, and as the wanderers move about the country they are pinning to posts and trees notes addressed to those who have disappeared. The chance that these will be seen by those for whom they are intended is small, but there is no other way of getting news to them.

According to report, and as was to be expected, the Hollanders are doing what and all they can for these unfortunate Belgians. The task is so colossal, however, that private aid cannot possibly suffice, and the grim word "starvation" is already heard.

Prophecies a New Serfdom.

A Wisconsin economist, or, at any rate, the man who teaches economics in Wisconsin's State University, is quoted as having told the practitioners of "dry farming," now holding a convention in Kansas, that the day may come when instead of inviting or merely urging our immigrants into agriculture, we shall be forced to make its pursuit the condition on which they can come or stay here.

The apprehensive professor does not see how otherwise our waning food supplies can be kept adequate for our increasing needs.

The suggestion is at least interesting, but its practicability is not obvious, and this is a late day for reviving the old plan of binding men to the land. And why limit the compulsion to the immigrants just arrived? Those of us who "came over" some years ago, and those whose more or less remote ancestors made the adventurous voyage from the old world to the new, would watch the introduction of this plan in some anxiety lest our turn might come next to be "adscripti glebae." And we wouldn't like that, even though we did have a liking for rustic occupations.

Then there is the difficult question of providing the land for the new farmers. If they merely bought out the present possessors the existing situation would not be appreciably changed. But there is no more public land to give them, and the lot of the hired man on a farm is rarely either sufficiently pleasant or sufficiently promising to satisfy high ability or noble ambition.

The one effective call to the land is profit or a chance for it comparing favorably with that offered by other occupations. An improvement in the methods of distribution of products to consumers would probably do more than anything else to make farming attractive, and upon that, and upon the putting of more science into the business, we shall have to depend. The Wisconsin man's plan is hopeless.

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Examples Cited of Newspapers Not Subsidized and Subservient.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

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MR. WU, a play in three acts and two tableaux, by Harry M. Vernon and Harold Owen.

A Minstrel	Charles Dopreau
Ah Bing	Arthur E. Sprague
Servants	Frank King, Thomas Doughty
	William Kerwin, Frank Spelvin
Chinese Girls	Helen Chester, Roslyn James, Amelia Rose, Mildred Cheshire
Nang Ping	Antoinette Walker
Low Leong	Nancy Winston
Basil Gregory	Frank Wupperman
Mrs. Gregory	Deirdre Doyle
Hilda Gregory	June Keith
Ah Wong	Maude Shaw
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Chinese Clerk	Nat Sack
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Murray	Hollister Pratt
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A Coolie	Grant Sherman
Simpson	Arthur E. Sprague

"Mr. Wu," an Anglo-Chinese play with Chinese revenge, cunning and torture as its subject matter, came last evening to Maxine Elliott's Theatre to make its bid for a duplication in America of the high favor which has been its reward from the theatregoers in London. And, marked long in advance for the part by its success in "Typhoon," Walker Whiteside plays the role of the all-powerful, inscrutable Mandarin whose name in the English colony of Hong Kong gives the play its title. The fine force of his performance lifts "Mr. Wu" measurably above the level attained by the authors, Harry M. Vernon and Harold Owen, when they had finished their work of collaboration.

Their play is a melodrama and a peculiarly lurid one, with violence as one of its properties and an unusually prominent part in the cast assigned to Chance. But its very hue blends with the rich coloring of the Oriental background, and its story takes on some dignity from the suggested présence of the conflict of the Occident with the Orient, of race with race. It takes on the portentousness of what is seen but dimly and only half understood. For its effectiveness "Mr. Wu" draws somewhat on all that is conveyed to us by the phrase "out of the mysterious East."

This portentousness, which was the impressive undercurrent of "Typhoon," is embodied in the person of Wu Li Chang, a man of European education, but of Chinese feeling, ethical thought, devotion—and cunning. He is a Mandarin of immense power among his own people. His whispered word is law in Hongkong.

The story begins in the sunlit lotus gardens of Mr. Wu's home, and there, during the absence of the Mandarin, Basil Gregory loves and betrays Wu's daughter, the lovely Nang Ping. When this is discovered there befalls a succession of crushing and incredible misfortunes to the house of Gregory. The Gregory ships are mysteriously scuttled, cargoes go astray, the coolies strike and, as if the earth had swallowed him, Basil vanishes. The blows struck are of such force as to point inevitably to the hand of Mr. Wu.

Half in fear, half in hope, and ignorant of the story of Basil and Nang Ping, Mrs. Gregory goes for tidings of her son to Mr. Wu's house, where, although she does not know it, the boy is imprisoned. But she learns that she is coming and it is part of the bitterly planned torture that he should know, too, what price the Mandarin means to ask for his release. That price Mr. Wu finally names when he and Mrs. Gregory are left alone to tea together and after he has held the anxious woman with the stories of death and Chinese honor and self-annihilation which, for him, are written into the ancient treasure of that time-honored room. Slowly he makes her understand that no mere life of a Gregory can pay the price for the honor of the Wu home. It must be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

"Life is cheap—in China," says the Mandarin meaningly, "is there nothing you value even more?"

When Mrs. Gregory understands, she sees self-destruction as her only chance and fills her tea with poison. But suspicions are aroused, but failing utterly to take the measure of the woman, he misreads what he has seen, craftily shifts the cups, drains the poisoned draught and dies in a death agony of such fearful violence that his swaying sword strikes the gong. It is the prearranged signal of Mrs. Gregory's capitulation and for the boy's release. The falling curtain leaves the Mandarin stark upon the floor and you are left to conjure up for yourselves the posture of mother and son groping their way to safety through the twilit streets of Hong Kong.

All this is unpleasant enough, and there would be no reason for enduring such conviction as it carries were it not for the extremely able and impressive performance given by Walker Whiteside. By a score of subtleties in suggestion and by his ability to convey the impression of immense reserve force he vitalizes the role of the Mandarin without forfeiting one whit of the mystery and inscrutability which the part demands, and for which, in the London production, Matheson Lang seemed obliged to depend on an impassivity and evenness of delivery which grew unconscionably monotonous before the play was half done. And where Mr. Lang was occasionally driven to almost pantomimic dumb show in gesture, Mr. Whiteside accomplishes his aim by a light in the eye and a quality in the voice. In externals the two impersonations are much alike, so extraordinarily alike, in fact, as to suggest what is highly probable, that Mr. Whiteside did his first reading of the rôle within easy walking distance of a stall in the Strand Theatre.

Miss Doyle is quite adequate in the part of Mrs. Gregory, giving valuable aid to Mr. Whiteside in the third act the act for which the rest of the play was written. It is rather too bad that her quite sufficiently mobile countenance is not relied upon to speak all her emotions at one interlocutory when she is left alone with the poison in her tea, leaving her to mumble a soliloquy. Mr. Ratcliffe does well in the rôle of Mr. Gregory. If the part of Basil were intrusted to a more boyish player, it would improve considerably not only the forces but the flavor of the play. But just as the essence of Mr. Wu" is the character of the Mandarin, so the work done by Mr. Whiteside is the essence of the performance at Maxine Elliott's, and that work is admirable.

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WM. C. FARGO MARRIES.

American Express Official Takes Miss Helen E. Scott as Bride.

William C. Fargo, Secretary of the American Express Company, and Miss Helen Esther Scott, daughter of the late Everett Edward Scott, of Rio, Ill., were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by Bishop Frederick Courtenay, rector of the church.

The wedding was quiet, and was attended only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends. There were no attendants. The bride wore a costume of blue with a touch of white, and a dark brown velvet hat.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. Fargo and his bride left on their bridal trip. They will visit White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia before returning to their new home, which Mr. Fargo recently purchased near Mineola, L. I.

Mr. Fargo is fifty-one, and his bride is twenty-nine. He is a son of James C. Fargo, until recently President of the American Express Company. No announcement had been made of his approaching marriage, and the first intimation many of his friends had of it was when he took out a license here on Tuesday. His town house is at 56 Park Avenue, where he has lived with his son, William Fargo. His nephew, Winnett D. Preston, recently married Miss Madeleine O'Brien, daughter of ex-Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien. His bride, who has been engaged in artistic bookbinding, has been staying with friends at the Hotel Le Marquis in East Thirty-first Street.

WALTER CAMP, JR., MARRIES

Former Yale Football Player Married to Miss Frances English.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Miss Frances English, daughter of Mrs. John C. English of this city, and Walter Camp, Jr., were married here this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale.

Miss Anna English was maid of honor and the bridesmaids included the Misses Charlotte Parker, Leila Carrington, Jane Camp, Mabel Robertson, Marion Adriance, and Dorothy Brayton.

Charles D. Marshall was best man, and the ushers were William Averell Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman; George A. Dixon, and J. Holladay Philbin, son of Justice and Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin of New York, and Leonard C. Hanna, of Cleveland, all Yale classmates of the bridegroom; Lytton Deolittle of Utica, N. Y.; Frederick Chatfield of Cincinnati, Ohio, and D. Huntington English of this city.

Mr. Camp is the well-known football player of Class '13 at Yale. The couple will live in New Haven.

Miss Gayce Weds W. D. Young, Jr.

The marriage of Walter Dixon Young, Jr., of Bay City, Mich. and Miss Ashby Jefferies Cayce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Boyd Cayce, took place at 11:30 A. M. yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration in the presence of twenty relatives and intimate friends. Miss Cayce had no attendants. She wore a blue serge traveling costume, topped by a black velvet hat, with a white rose, and wore gardenias on her corsage. Her father gave her in marriage. There were no ushers. Roy Richardson was best man. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector of the church, officiated. A small reception was held at 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cayce. Mr. and Mrs. Young have gone to Bay City, where they will live.

Smith-Todd Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYPORT, L. I., Oct. 14.—The wedding of Miss Margaret Dillingsworth Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Todd of Brooklyn, and William Henry Smith, also of Brooklyn, took place here this evening at the Summer home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Simon Calhoun Hoop, pastor of the Bayport Methodist Church, officiated. A special train brought many of the guests from Brooklyn.

Miss Helen Baldwin was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ruth Cummings, Nell Kuns, Marguerite Morgan, and Estelle Peacock. J. Herbert Todd was the best man.

Vanderwart-Flaherty Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The engagement was announced today of Dr. Willis Howes Vanderwart and Miss Martha C. Rothery, of Toronto, Canada. The former is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Herman Vanderwart, for many years pastor of the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, and is on the staff at the Woman's Hospital, New York City. He is a brother of Herman Vanderwart of Hackensack, whose engagement to Miss Emily E. Godfrey of Boston, Mass., was announced last week.

LAWRENCE—JOHN.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Elsie John and Harry Van Scoy Lawrence took place last evening at the home of the bride's cousin, Charles O. John and Mrs. John, 15 Harbour Terrace, East Elmhurst, L. I. The Rev. Frank G. Howell officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Florence Seekamp. Frank L. F. Lawrence was best man for his brother, and the ushers were I. Stuyvesant Henthorn and Charles Wiedemann.

MENKEN—WIST.

Miss Marie M. Wist of this city, and Ernest Menken of 1,104 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, were married yesterday in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. A. N. Mollenka. Miss Marian Hoppa was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Adele and Elsie Fleckenstein. Albert L. Maas was best man. John J. Cuddy and Floyd Merritt were the ushers.

TILGE—CLAPP.

Mrs. George E. Tilge of Philadelphia has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Tilge, to Lawrence Ripley Clapp of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Jr., of 7 East Eighty-second Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Tuesday at their home. This is their first son, and has been named Elihu Root, 3d, being a grandson of United States Senator Elihu Root, and also a grandson of President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor sailed yesterday morning on the Lusitania for England, and will be absent about three weeks. They will be with Mr. Astor's mother, Mrs. John Astor, in London, who is actively engaged in the Red Cross work in that city during the war. Mr. Astor will bring his young sister, Miss Alice Astor, back with him.

Miss Edythe Hewitt, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt of Ardsley, N. Y., and Charles Coe Townsend, son of Mrs. James Rodman Townsend, will be married on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Hewitt home. Owing to mourning it will be a quiet wedding.

Miss Olivie Sturtevant Erdman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Frederic Erdman of 60 West Fifty-second Street, will be among the debutantes of the coming season.

LADY PERY, BRIDE OF JAMES C. BRADY

Daughter of Earl and Countess of Limerick Marries Son of Late Capitalist.

AT BRADY SUMMER HOME

Ceremony Planned for Dromore Castle, but Hastened by War—Lord Glentworth Gives Sister Away.

The wedding of James Cox Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady of Albany and New York, and Lady Victoria May Pery, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Limerick of Dromore Castle, Limerick, Ireland, was celebrated yesterday at 1 o'clock at Sea Verge, the Summer home of the bridegroom's brother, Nicholas F. Brady, at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

The wedding, which was hastened by the European war, was planned to be held at Dromore Castle, but Lady Pery's brother, Lord Glentworth, had been called to England to join his regiment, and it was to make it possible for him to attend the marriage that the plans were changed.

Outside of the relatives and a few intimate friends of Mr. Brady and Lady Pery the couple's engagement had been kept secret, and the announcement of the wedding, made yesterday, came as a surprise to most of their friends.

When Lady Pery arrived here on the steamship Olympic on Sept. 23 with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady and went to Sea Verge with them, where she has since been their guest, there was no intimation that such an interesting international engagement existed. Nor did the secret become known when her brother arrived and preparations were begun for the nuptials. It was learned that the engagement would probably have been announced yesterday if the plans for the wedding had not been so hurried.

The wedding ceremony took place in the large reception room at Seaverge under a bower of Autumnal foliage and white chrysanthemums. The bride walked to the altar with her brother, Lord Glentworth, who gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin draped with Limerick lace, which had been in her family for many years, and a tulle veil caught up with a tiara of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom, and orange blossoms. The veil fell almost to the end of her court train. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. She was unattended. Nicholas F. Brady acted as best man for his brother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served, some of the tables being on the piazza, which was screened with canvas. There were about fifty guests. The dining room was decorated with ping roses, and the library and halls were decorated with American beauty roses. There was dancing.

Later Mr. Brady and his bride left on their honeymoon, without giving out their destination. They plan to spend part of the Winter at Mr. Brady's town house, 10 East Seventy-sixth Street. He is a member of several clubs, including the Manhattan, Downtown, New York Athletic, Rockaway Hunt, and Rumson Country Clubs, and the Automobile Club of America.

Lady Pery, who is 20 years old, is keenly interested in outdoor sports, especially aviation. She has been aloft many times. Her father was Queen Victoria's Lord in Waiting.

Mr. Brady is the second son of the late Anthony N. Brady, and was graduated from Yale University, class of '04. That year he went into business with his father. He is now the executor of his father's estate, which has been estimated at nearly $70,000,000. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Hamilton of Albany, N. Y., who was killed in a wreck of a New York, New Haven & Hartford express near Westport, Conn., on Mar. 3, 1912.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Anthony N. Brady, the bridegroom's mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mr. and Mrs. David Boyes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Burnside Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Carrl Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gervin, Mr. and Mrs. James Farrell, Lydig Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John G. L. de Saulles, G. Iton Parks, Whitney Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Henry Sanderson, Julian Iluff, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson, and Miss McCann.

COTTON BALL AT McALPIN.

Women's Democratic League Arranges Novel Entertainment.

The Women's Democratic League of the State of New York, of which Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby is President and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn Honorary President, will give a Cotton Ball and Reception at the Hotel McAlpin on Friday night, Oct. 23. All the women will wear cotton gowns, stockings, and gloves, and bouquets of cotton will be pinned in the buttonholes of the men. A large bale of cotton will decorate the middle of the ballroom, and the music will be given by a negro orchestra. During the intervals between one-steps pickaninnies will give Southern dances.

Mrs. W. B. Stanton and Mrs. Kleaman are in charge of the affair, which will resemble those given in Washington for the benefit of cotton growers. Tickets costing $1 may be had at the headquarters of the league, at 27 West Eighty-second Street.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KROONLAND, (Liverpool).—J. J. Boist, Miss Curtis, Mrs. C. Hayden, R. S. Johnson, Miss A. W. Lawrence, Dr. W. M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Russell, C. H. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Whittinghill.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen).—Edward J. Green, United States Consul Richard Kilkaid, Mrs. Kiliani, Mrs. H. Lottes, Capt. M. P. Bertolf, Walter di Carvalho, and E. E. Kaufman.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Finland from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ball, Mrs. J. Clarton Brooks, Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Cramer, Mrs. A. Erie, Mrs. C. D. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gross, Miss Gertrude Harding, Miss Mabel Haynes, Sir Harry Johnston, J. A. Linley, Mrs. W. D. Nichols, F. H. Noyes, A. A. Penn, Alexander Robinson, Miss E. Stewart, Mrs. W. S. Townsend, and Miss H. B. Vincent.

Ministers to Attend Hippodrome.

At the Hippodrome tomorrow night 700 ministers of many sects and creeds will sit together to witness a performance of "Wars of the World." Andrew Carnegie and other well-known members of the New York Peace Committee will also be present. Mr. Carnegie is to speak during the evening, and others who will address the audience will be the Rev. Fred Lynch, John G. Agar, Hamilton Holt, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, H. A. C. Smith, Canon Chase, and the Rev. S. Edward Young.

Gowdy and Rudolph for Victoria.

Once more do the paths of glory lead to Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. Loney Haskell yesterday signed "Hank Gowdy, catcher of the world's champion Boston ball team, and Dick Rudolph, pitcher of the same organization, who won two of the four games from the Athletics in the recent series, to appear in vaudeville next week. It is not known in just what direction the art endeavors of Gowdy and Rudolph will aim, but at all events they are to appear on the stage assisted by Mr. Haskell.

TENOR WINS SUIT.

José, Who Sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold," Gets Damages.

This is the story of how Richard J. José, who won fame as a tenor after he had won fame as a blacksmith, won a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday. Eight years ago José was singing in the Alhambra Theatre in Harlem. A weight fell from the flies, struck him on the head, and knocked him out. José sued the Eastern Orpheum Company, that was playing in the theatre, for $25,000 damages, but somehow or other he couldn't get his case before a jury. After a long court struggle his case actually got before Justice Lehman and a jury yesterday, and Henry A. Uterhart, José's counsel, called him to the witness chair.

José was a striking figure as he mounted the stand. He is powerfully built and although only 40 years old, his hair is snow white. He faced the jury and told his story. He talked with a simple earnestness that early caught the attention of everybody in the court room.

He was singing, he testified, in the Alhambra under an engagement with the Orpheum Company and suddenly, while he waited for his cue, something struck him on the head.

"The next thing I knew," he said, "I was in bed in the Hotel Breslin. When I went to the theatre that night my hair was as black as coal; when I next saw myself in a mirror it was as you see it now.

"Well, they had to take fourteen stitches in my scalp and two weeks later I went to a sanitarium where I remained three weeks. Then I went to my old home in Sonoma County, Cal., and lived in retirement for a year."

José explained that these various periods of rest were necessary because of his nervous condition and his inability to sleep. But he thought he could go back to work in March, 1907, and Klaw & Erlanger engaged him for October at $200 a week. He was to appear in the Bell Theatre, but when he essayed to sing he found he could not reach any of the high notes that he had formerly touched so easily. His tenor voice, second only to Caruso's, some of his friends used to say, had disappeared. His favorite song, "Silver Threads Among the Gold," would therefore pass out of the memory of mankind. So he gave up.

Later José played in the comedy "Jane" and then he introduced a play in which "Silver Threads Among the Gold" was sung mainly, so that Danks, the man who wrote it, could earn royalties. José's counsel asked him if he were able to sing as well as he used to and he replied:

"Oh, no; unless I had to remain seated. No man can sing well who is not composed, and I could not compose myself while sitting in an armchair as you see me now."

When José's story was over, Mr. Bouvier and Mr. Uterhart, the two lawyers, had a short talk. Then Mr. Bouvier told Justice Lehman that the case had been settled. Just how much José will get was not told, but the settlement, it is said, is substantial.

COLGATE WILL PROBATED.

Nephew, Cut Off with $1, Fails to Appear for Contest.

The will of Sallie Colgate, who died at Nice, France, on March 12, leaving an estate of more than $900,000 was probated yesterday. The bulk of the estate goes to Mme. Andree Colgate of Belle Vue, Switzerland. Two nephews, Arthur Eastman Colgate of Vineland, N. J., and Colgate Moore of 600 West 152d Street, are cut off with one dollar each.

Mr. Colgate served notice some time ago that he would contest the will on the grounds that relatives in Europe had induced his aunt to live there for years and to leave her estate to European relatives who are only distantly connected. Oct. 5 was set as the day for Mr. Colgate to give testimony. He failed to appear and adjournment to October 9 was taken. He failed again to appear, and the will was admitted.

TO OPEN Y. W. H. A. BUILDING

Ceremonies of Inauguration Will Be Held This Evening.

The ceremonies to inaugurate the new seven-story building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, will be held tomorrow evening. Rabbi Nathan Blechman will deliver a sermon and there will be an address by Mrs. Israel Unterberg, President of the association. The new building cost $350,000, of which $30,000 is still to be collected.

In the building will be classes in domestic science, practical cooking, dressmaking, secretarial, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, English literature, French and German, a gymnasium, a dance hall, penny provident fund for the juniors, darning and mending classes, and lessons in first aid to the injured.

A feature will be day classes in millinery, dressmaking, and cookery for married women and unmarried women of leisure. The evening classes will be for working girls, 16c of whom will be housed on terms varying with the earnings of the girls.

The officers include Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, Mrs. N. Cohen, Mrs. Adolf Guggenheimer, and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Simon Liebowits, Treasurer; Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, Honorary Secretary, and Miss Sophia Berger, Superintendent.

Miss Mott Bride of Robert Burns.

Miss Dorothy R. Mott, daughter of Charles T. Mott of Brooklyn, and Robert Burns, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burns of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at the country home of Mrs. Morton D. Bogue, West Hampton, L. I. Mgr. McCarty of St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, officiated.

The bride is granddaughter of the late Rev. Herman Raegener. Mr. Burns, who is a graduate of Cornell University, is brother of Miss Lucy Burns, who is active in the woman's suffrage movement.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Julius Steger, who was recently seen in "A Modern Girl," is to return to vaudeville by way of the Royal Theatre, in the Bronx, next week. He will be seen in a one-act play, "The Warning," by Harry Bonnell.

Lowell Sherman is to be the leading man of the new stock company at the Bronx Theatre.

George Vivian, an English actor-manager, has been engaged as manager of the new Punch and Judy Theatre which is soon to open.

At the request of John Drew, Joseph Brooks will give a special invitation performance to actors and actresses next Sunday night of "Lady Ursula's Husband," at the Empire.

Mabel Riegelman, who has been with the Chicago Opera Company for several years, has been engaged by Andreas Dippel for "The Lilac Domino" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Maurice and Florence Walton, the dancers, will tonight open their new dance place, to be known as Chez Maurice, in the Winter Garden building.

Thomas Jefferson is to play the rôle of Rip Van Winkle in a moving picture version of his father's famous play.

William Gillette, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro and the company supporting them in "Diplomacy" will give their first New York performance at the Empire Theatre next Tuesday night.

In the cast of "The Spur," by Annie Nathan Meyer, which Douglas J. Wood will produce at a matinee for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund at the Cort Theatre, Oct. 26, are Louise Randolph, Lillian Kingsbury, Lillian Keller, Minnie Milne, Ethel Wright, Amy Dennis, Blair Reed, Howard Fielding, Harold de Becker and Ernest Biton.

Rudolph Friml, composer of "The Firefly" and "Naughty Marietta," has been engaged by the Shuberts to write several numbers for the new production in which Emma Trentini will star.

Ninety members of the association of the Erie Railroad surgeons occupied seats at the Shubert Theatre last night to see William Faversham in "The Hawk." The association is now in session at the Astor Hotel.

Register Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and Saturday are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

$1,026,427 DECREASE IN SCHOOL BUDGET

Board of Education Cuts 1915 Estimate to $42,112,960 Because of the War.

SCHOOL SERVICE REFORM

Instruction Must Meet Increased Practical Demands of Present Day, Says President Churchill.

The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, adopted a reduced departmental estimate or budget for 1915. It now asks for a total of $42,112,960.83 for the general and special school funds, or a decrease of $1,026,427.06 from the original estimate. The amount appropriated in 1914 was $38,283,315.04, so that in its amended form the estimate for 1915 calls for $3,840,645.19 more than the board received for this year.

Chairman John Greene of the Committee on Finance explained that the reductions were made because the war in Europe called for the greatest economy possible. Many of the items, which had been cut out, would have been retained, he said, had conditions been better. Among the items eliminated are:

Salaries of teachers of cooking, $1,500; extension of German as an elective, $4,400; special illustrated lectures, Museum of Natural History, $3,500; increases in salaries of day elementary school teachers and clerks, not mandatory, $88,390.84; salaries of Principal and twenty teachers for evening sessions in the High School of Commerce, $15,050; establishment of five continuation high schools during July and August, $22,000; twenty attendance and investigation high school assistants, $24,000; two supervision high school assistants, $5,200; fifty teachers for extra sessions in high schools for extension of instruction in English, $90,000; ten teachers in optional courses in stenography and typewriting in high schools, $16,000; ten head library assistants in high schools "to advise pupils as to reading," $11,000; establishment of supplementary courses or instruction in training schools for teachers, $25,000.

To Establish New Classes.

It was decided to establish a vocational school for boys in the Bush Terminal, in South Brooklyn, and continuation classes in the National Cloak and Suit Company's building, the Hotel McAlpin, and the Le Mon Restaurant.

None of the teacher-mother cases came up for action, but in discussing the case of a thermostat repairer the Bureau of School Repairs, who was allowed to resign after having been found guilty of charges of neglect of duty, Dr. Ira S. Wile wanted to know why teachers found guilty of neglect were not also allowed to resign, instead of being dismissed from the service.

Consideration of the nomination of Walter L. Hervey, as a member of the Board of Examiners at a salary of $6,000 a year, was postponed for the third time. Mr. Stern said that the committee on nomination was awaiting an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the regularity of the nomination. There was also a postponement also of the election of a successor to the late Edward L. Stevens as Associate City Superintendent.

President Churchill submitted his semi-annual report. In it he says that the most important problem awaiting the board's consideration is the extension of school service so as to include types of instruction other than the conventional teaching heretofore considered sufficient for the average child of the compulsory age.

"Our American school system," he declares, "is based upon the belief that such part of the schooling and training of children as can best be given in common schools shall be maintained at public cost. Our acceptance of the teacher in loco parentis assumes that he exercises his function, with what equipment the school affords, more efficiently than any home can, and it becomes a duty, therefore, to see to it that it is so exercised."

Schools Doubly Lacking.

In Mr. Churchill's opinion the schools have been doubly lacking in that they have provided neither for the old practical training of the past nor for the increased practical demands of the present. The attitude of our American youth, he says, toward industrial occupations not infrequently reflects this unfortunate educational emphasis and work that may be done with clean hands and the starched linen is regarded as a sign of a somewhat finer or better type of labor.

"It is not unnatural therefore," he adds, "that thousands of our citizens question our scheme of education. Except for the essentials, rightly or wrongly, they doubt its practical effectiveness. The modern school course seems to them to disregard the immediate and important needs of those who must make practical use of what they learn. The demand, therefore, for such an extension or modification of our school service must be heeded."

Another point on which Mr. Churchill dwells at length in his report and the hearty response which has come to the general invitations to principals to comment on the changes made in the common school course. These expressions of opinions, he says, decidedly approve the reduction and simplification that have been made.

Mr. Churchill also recommends the naming of schools to commemorate men and events worthy of remembrance in addition to their designated numbers; that the board invite the Teachers' Council to submit working plans whereby the local boards may select names for their schools to be confirmed or rejected by the board, and that means be devised for naming all new schools as they shall be established.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conductor, will give a series of "popular" concerts at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory during the present season, the first to occur on Saturday evening, Oct. 31, with Olive Fremstad and Efrem Zimbalist as soloists.

The Kneisel Quartet will open its series of concerts this season at Aeolian Hall on Nov. 10, after which the organization will make a two weeks' tour of the West, playing in Minneapolis and Denver, among other cities.

Arrangements have been made for the appearance of David and Clara Mannes in their sonata recitals at the Belasco Theatre during January, February, and March. The "Ascension" Sonata, by Cecil Burleigh, based on the life of Jesus, will be included among the novelties.

The Barrere Ensemble will give the first of its concerts on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 22, at the Belasco Theatre. This concert, the appearances of the organization will be at night instead of afternoons. David Bispham will be heard with the Barrere Ensemble in an all-American programme.

Ivan Lagger, the Russian pianist, who has not been heard here for two seasons, will open her tour in this country with a recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3.

Harold Bauer will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7. His programme will include two Beethoven sonatas and compositions of Bach and Brahms.

Marie Morrisey, contralto, will be heard in recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 9.

Mme. Johanna Gadski is announced for a recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 11.

Ethel Leginska will give a Chopin recital in Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Nov. 16.

Francis Rogers, baritone, will be heard at the Little Theatre in a song recital on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12.

A recital by Victor Wittgenstein, pianist, is announced for Friday evening, Nov. 20, in Aeolian Hall.

Paul Draper, a New York tenor, who has been appearing abroad, will make his first appearance here on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 17, in a recital of German lieder, in Aeolian Hall.

Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 29.

CHARITIES.

International Institute for Young Women
Y. W. C. A.
113 East 24th Street
To Befriend, Protect, Advise and Teach Immigrant Girls in New York City.

J. R. HOWE LEFT $155,000.

Ex-Congressman's Widow and Son Get Bulk of Estate.

The will of ex-Congressman James R. Howe, who died on Sept. 24, was filed yesterday in Brooklyn. Mr. Howe left an estate which, according to the petition, consists of $85,000 in real property and $70,000 worth of personal property. The bulk of the estate goes to Mr. Howe's widow, Eveline B. Howe, of 232 Jefferson Avenue, and to his son, James R. Howe of 62 Sterling Place.

The will also provides that $1,000 be given outright to Charlotte Burr, a niece. The testator left to two sisters, Amelia Robinson and Delia Wood, $5,000 each in trust. At the sisters' death the trust fund is to revert to the widow and son. The will was drawn on June 16, 1914. Mr. Howe was at one time Register of Kings County.

JOSEPH L. HANCE DEAD.

Ex-United States Consul and War Correspondent.

Joseph L. Hance, a former war correspondent and United States Consul, died last Tuesday at his home, 418 West 130th Street. Mr. Hance was born in Easton, Penn., and was the son of a clergyman. During the Franco-Prussian war he represented The New York Tribune in Germany and later became private secretary to George Bancroft, the historian, who at that time was United States Minister to Berlin. While he was in Germany, Mr. Hance married Clara, the daughter of Gen. Goodsite of Nuremburg.

On his return to this country he was appointed military messenger on Gov. Tilden's staff at Albany, and during the administration of Gov. Robinson he was Deputy State Treasurer. He then was appointed Consul at Turk's Island, in the Jamaicas. Mrs. Hance died there and he returned to this country and was appointed United States Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, and was the last United States official to leave the island after the Spanish war began. Mr. Hance returned to this city and Controller Metz appointed him an auditor, which position he held until ill-health forced him to resign several months ago.

ARTHUR WELD'S FUNERAL.

Lambs Sing at Services for Musician in Central Presbyterian Church.

The funeral of Arthur Weld, the well known musician, who died suddenly last Sunday night while on an automobile trip to West Point with his wife, took place yesterday morning in Central Presbyterian Church in Fifty-seventh Street near Broadway. The funeral service of the Presbyterian Church was read and this was followed by the Lambs' ritualistic ceremonial.

Mr. Weld was a member of the Lambs Club and a large delegation of actors from that organization attended and joined in singing, during the services, with the choir. The coffin was covered by a huge blanket of roses from the Lambs.

After the church services the body was taken to Woodlawn, where it was placed in a vault. Later it will be moved to Boston, where Mr. Weld was born.

The pall bearers were James K. Hackett, Joseph Herbert, Frank Belcher, Harry Woodruff, Harry Williams, Charles A. Stevenson, Vaughan Glaser and Samuel Hamburger, all members of the Lambs Club.

Obituary Notes.

ISRAEL LUDLOW HALLOCK, an old newspaper man and Justice of the Peace of Newton, N. J., from 1867 until 1911, died yesterday in that city in his 72d year. He was a charter member of the Fire Department of Newton and served on one time its Chief. Mr. Hallock was for many years organist and a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church of Newton. He is survived by two sons.

FRANKLIN JORDAN a lawyer of Los Angeles, Cal., died Tuesday in Santa Ana, of heart disease. He was 73 years old and had gone to the latter's health.

H. PAGE WARDER, a brother of Mrs. Osgood Peil of Westbury, died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., last Thursday, it was learned here yesterday. Mrs. Peil left for Pasadena on Friday. Mr. Warren's mother is Mrs. Emma A. Warden.

ISAAC STIEFEL, for many years a wholesale boot packer here, died on Tuesday at his home, 252 West 82d Avenue. Mr. Stiefel organized the Stiefel Boot Company and later left it to become the head of the L. Stiefel Company, now known as Stiefel & O'Mara, Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue. Mr. Stiefel was 70 years old. He retired from business four years ago.

Miss MARGARET E. KNIGHT, 77 years old, the inventor of eighty-seven patented devices, died on Tuesday in the hospital at Framingham, Mass., where the machine on whose picture was placed in the United States Patent Office in Washington.

JAMES E. YORK, who died at his home, 1157 Union Street, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, was the inventor of a rolling process by which old steel rails and scrap could be put into the manufacture of steel railroad ties, shortly after the invention was perfected, the York Railroad Tie Company was formed, and Mr. York was made President. Mr. York was in his sixty-ninth year. The body was taken to Portsmouth, Ohio, for burial.

CHARLES EDGAR KNIFFIN, for many years a wholesale chinaware dealer in Manhattan, died at his home, 539 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years. Mr. Kniffin was born in Newburg and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a charter member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and left two sons.

Miss ANNIE ADELAIDE FALKNER, 84 years old, sister of the Rev. Bishop Falkner, Rector Emeritus of Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday night at her home, 8,210 Ridge Boulevard, after a long illness. Miss Falkner was born in England and came to this country fifty years ago. Living there at one time in Brooklyn, where she was active in church work. She is survived by two brothers, the Rev. Bishop and the Rev. Dr. John B. Falkner, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert.

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The Investment Situation

A page of our general circular for the month of October is devoted to a simple discussion of the perplexities of the present financial situation.

History shows that those who take advantage of extraordinary investment opportunities are the most successful investors.

This October Circular AG—34, which includes list of carefully selected bonds, sent upon request.

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Our Statistical Department is prepared to furnish on request the latest available information on these securities.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Cotton Financing Agreement Near—Curb Opens for Some Issues.

The growing conviction that the European war will last for a period to be reckoned in years rather than in months served to check interest yesterday in the first attempt of the curb market to transact business in the open. It is true that the outside brokers by agreement could buy and sell only those stocks quoted no higher than $10 a share, but there are enough issues open to dealings to furnish a reasonably active business if the public were anxious to buy. Probably yesterday's total was kept down through the unwillingness of many investors to put in buying or selling orders against which they would have no check through published quotations. The curb authorities were asked not to make public any quotations, and this made it impossible for outsiders to know whether they were getting the best price offered for their shares or whether they were buying at prices actually prevailing. Practically all of the business of the curb market was done in the first few minutes after the opening.

It will not be surprising if the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company today vote to lower the dividend in view of the fact that the Anaconda rate has been reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents. The Directors of the Steel Corporation are expected to meet for action on their dividend at the end of another fortnight and opinion is divided as to whether or not the company will maintain its 5 per cent. rate for another quarter. Estimates of the present state of business made by the trade organs do not promise well for dividends. The Iron Age finds that as the belief grows that the war will be a long one its disastrous effects upon American trade are reflected in less disposition among steel manufacturers to count on large exports to help a poor domestic demand. The Iron Trade Review reports pig iron trading the dullest in many years. Until a market for railroad securities is provided there is no expectation that the railways will resume buying.

There has been little foreign exchange for sale the last few days and rates were again firmer yesterday. The downward movement in the prices for cotton were checked for the day at least, while wheat continued its advance. The turn taken by the war was responsible for an advance of 1¼ cents in wheat. The cotton situation remains practically unchanged. The Census Bureau yesterday reported for the first two months of the cotton year exports of 147,000 bales, as against 1,187,000 for the corresponding period last year. The progress made in yesterday's negotiations for the formation of a $150,000,000 pool to finance the cotton growers promises well for the plan favored by Southern bankers.

CURB MARKET REOPENING.

Low-Priced Issues Only Dealt In—Little Price Change.

A partial reopening of the Curb market was effected yesterday when about seventy-five of the outside brokers met at their old place in lower Broad Street to buy and sell stocks quoted at $10 or less per share. The resumption of transactions in the low-priced issues was sanctioned by the Committee of Five acting for the dealers in unlisted securities, on condition that no quotations be made public.

Business promised to be brisk at the opening, but it dropped away almost at once. Few of the former customers of the Curb houses were willing to buy or sell shares without means of knowing whether their orders had been executed at the market. It was said that prices were generally the same or higher than they were on July 31. A list of the issues traded in, with an unofficial report of prices, is given below:

	Bid.	Ask.	Transactions.
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	Sold 4½, about 100 sh.
Riker-Heg	7⅞	7¾	Sold 7¾, about 100 sh.
Sterling Gum	4½	5½	No sales.
U. Cig. Stores	7⅛	8⅛	Sold at 8.
Profit Shar'g	7⅞	8½	Sold at 8.
World Film	3⅝	4	No sales.
Braden Cop	5	5⅛	No sales.
Niplssing M.	5	5¼	No sales.
Yukon Gold	1⅞	2⅛	No sales.
Intercont. R.	4	5	No sales.
Maxwell Mot. 1st	12	16	10 shs. sold at 11⅝.
In Rose'n 13-16	13-16	200 shs. sold at ⅞.	
Manhat. Tran.	⅞	1	No sales.

Maxwell shares were admitted to the list by reason of the fact that they were selling under $10 when trading was suspended.

BOSTON CURB OPENS.

Prices Held Well and Resumption of Business Proves a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The re-opening today of the Boston curb stock exchange was a success, and there was a good volume of business, comparing favorably with the volume when the market closed. No serious losses in prices were shown, but most of the issues dealt in were quoted too low to permit any important decline. In some issues higher prices were recorded.

Officials of the curb exchange state that they will take steps to prevent the raiding of the market by traders, such as has occurred in the past, and members found guilty of this practice will be punished.

Some transactions were:

1,000	Bay State Gas	10 @11
1,300	Mexican Metals	15 @20
482	Calaveras	1
800	Davis-Daly	30 @35
275	First National Copper	1 1-16@ 3 1-16
800	United Verde Extension	95 @ 1 1-16
200	Crown Reserve	1¼
130	La Rose	74 @80
700	Majestic	12
100	Bingham Mines	4⅛
100	Butte & London	20
250	Eagle & Blue Bell	93 @95
100	Goldfield Consolidated	1¼
100	Stewart	11 @16

BOSTON CURB PRICES.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay State Gas	10	11	10	11
100	Bingham Mines	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Butte & Lon	20	20	20	20
500	Bluebell	95	95	95	95
112	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
50	Chief Con	85	85	85	85
200	Crown Reserve	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Davis-Daly	35	35	30	35
375	First Nat	1¼	1¼	1¼	1 3-16
100	Goldfield Con	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Goldfield Oro	8	8	8	8
200	Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
230	La Rose	80	80	74	80
700	Majestic	12	12	12	12
1,300	Mex. Metals	15	20	15	20
100	McK. Cobalt	42	42	42	42
100	Stewart	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
150	Ton. Merger	20	26	23	23
100	U. P. Sharing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
800	U. Verde Ext.	93	1	1¼	1

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	10	11
Bluebell	85	95
Braden Copper	..	5½
Chief Consolidated	85	95
Con. Copper	1¼	1⅝
Davis-Daly	35	37
Goldfield Con	1⅛	1¼
Iron Blossom	1.20	1.25
Mexican Metals	19	21
Ohio Copper	..	15
United Verde Extension	1	1¼

*Cents per share.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

E. W. Brooks & Co. have issued a pamphlet giving clever fundamental principles of public utility bonds.

Holders of preferred and common stock trust certificates of the International Mercantile Marine Company have selected George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company; Joseph Walker, George A. Huhn, and Vernon C. Brown as a committee to represent them in an action resulting from the omission of interest due Oct. 1.

WOOL MARKET ACTIVE.

England's Embargo Causes Increased Foreign Purchases Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"As a result of the embargo placed upon the exportation of wool by England last week, the wool market has greatly increased in activity, the total sales for the week aggregating 5,000,000 pounds. Prices on crossbreds and the low grades of hulled wools are exceptionally strong, large quantities of these having been purchased during the week for foreign account.

"The woolen goods market is in an exceptionally good condition and mills are more fully employed at present than for any time during the last four or five years. Large orders for blankets for the belligerent powers have been placed with domestic mills, so that both woolen and worsted mills are abnormally active.

"A moderate amount of business is being transacted in women's wear, and the conservative attitude of buyers will undoubtedly result in their being unable to secure satisfactory deliveries a little later in the season. On certain types of fabrics, the manufacturers have more orders than they can possibly fill.

No improvement is noticed in the cotton goods market, the sale of printcloths being comparatively small, and the stocks beginning to accumulate. Prices have made fractional declines, and it is very probable that an offer for a large quantity at a quarter of a cent on the present quotations would be accepted by some of our manufacturers in order to keep their machinery in operation. There has been a considerable demand for certain types of fabrics from abroad, but this has not been in sufficient volume to materially affect the situation.

The demand for worsted and woolen yarns is gradually increasing both from manufacturers of men's wear and dress goods. Rumors of weakening in prices and reports of sales under quotations are entirely discredited, and the majority of dealers anticipate that an advance on most grades is likely to occur in the near future.

B. & M. MEETING PUT OFF.

Directorate Not Yet Confirmed by Trustees of Majority Stockholders.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The annual meeting of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, called for today, was adjourned until Oct. 28 because the directorate for the ensuing corporate year has not yet been confirmed by the Trustees of the majority stockholders. It is said that the Directors cannot be appointed until after the signing of the decree separating the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine systems.

According to F. A. Farnham of counsel for the New Haven Road, it is expected that the final dissolution decree will be entered by consent of both parties within a few days, after which the voting power of the majority stock of the Boston & Maine, held for the New Haven by the Boston Railroad Holding Company, will be transferred to the liquidators, who will then be in a position to vote for the Boston & Maine Directors.

DROP PRESIDENT BROWN.

Six Directors of Mexican National Fail to be Re-elected.

The confusion in the affairs of the National Railways of Mexico has been increased by news of a meeting held in Mexico City at which six of the Directors failed of re-election. Among the six are E. N. Brown, who has been President of the company through the revolution, and D. P. Bennett, the Vice President, who has charge of the New York office. Other Directors dropped are Henry W. Taft, of Strong & Cadwalader, which firm has been the New York counsel for the company; H. H. Wehrhane, of Hallgarten & Co.; Ricardo Huerta, former Mexican Consul General at New York, and W. H. Nichols.

Since the overthrow of Huerta the management has had nothing to say about the operation of the railroad, and it is supposed that Carranza will name a man of his own choosing as President.

STEEL TRADE STAGNANT.

Reviews of Conditions Report Very Little New Business in Sight.

Reviews of conditions prevailing in the steel trade report very little new business as being in sight. The Iron Age says:

While the drift of the steel trade to a lower range of operations is still unchecked it is to be noted that the reduction of working forces is very slight from week to week. This gives ground for the opinion that even a small buying movement might bring a turn for the better.

The course of the British iron industry has been disappointing. There has been a curtailment in blast furnaces, mills and rolling mill operations there, in the face of the cutting off of imports from Germany, which means that little business can be done in England by American steel companies. That British steel exports have suffered more than was looked for has caused much uneasiness. Low prices have resulted. One British rail mill has taken 30,000 tons of Australian rails and another 20,000 tons for South Africa, against keen competition from Canada and presumably from this country.

The Iron Trade Review says.

As buyers continue to show timidity in making purchases and trade remains poor, iron and steel manufacturers are drawing parallels between the present market and notable periods of inactivity in the past. It is stated in some quarters that it is necessary to go back twenty years to find in some lines a situation so utterly sluggish and lacking in interest among consumers, as now prevails. Big iron trading, undoubtedly, is the most immobile in many years, and authorities in structural steel state that with the railroads doing practically nothing, contracts in that line are far below any record of recent years. Hope that a change for the better is not far distant is not entirely lacking, and there is well-informed opinion for the belief that the worst of the situation now is to be seen.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.97⅛	$4.96⅝	$4.97⅛
Cable sterling	4.98⅝	4.97⅛	4.98⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.97⅛	$4.98⅛
Paris	5.04⅞	5.03¾
Berlin	92⅝	92½
Switzerland	5.05⅛	5.05
Holland	42⅛	42⅜

New York Clearing House exchanges, $263,732,319; balances, $18,505,934; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,477,447.

The local banks have gained $3,064,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 45c premium; San Francisco, par; Minneapolis, 10c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $8.75 discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23¼d, unchanged; New York, 51½c, up ⅛c.

Receiver Here for Brazil Railway.

Judge Mayer, in the Federal District Court yesterday, appointed W. Cameron Forbes ancillary receiver in this district of the Brazil Railway Company and its subsidiary, the Madeira-Mamore Railway Company. Mr. Forbes was formerly Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, and was appointed on Tuesday in Portland, Me., receiver for the Brazil Railway Company and with David T. Davis, joint receiver for the Madeira-Mamore Railway Company. The appointment was made on motion of William Nelson Cromwell.

117 OF CITY'S BANKS IN THE GOLD POOL

Chairman Wiggin Calls for 25% Payment on the $45,000,000 Subscriptions.

$10,000,000 ALREADY PAID IN

Nine Banks Which Advanced Gold for Canada Will Get Back Allotment Excess.

Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Gold Fund Committee and the Clearing House Committee, sent notices last night to the banks in this city that had subscribed to the $100,000,000 gold pool, that 25 per cent. of such subscriptions should be paid over to the Gold Fund Committee. This followed his action of Tuesday in calling on the Clearing House Committees in other cities to forward 25 per cent. of the subscriptions of their members.

New York's share of the $100,000,000 was $45,000,000, so that the first call will draw from the banks here $11,250,000. As against this, nine of the largest banks advanced $10,000,000, which has been sent to Ottawa. When the other subscriptions are paid in they will receive back the amounts advanced in excess of their allotments.

The allotments were based on the reserves of the respective institutions and were about 10 per cent. The banks that subscribed for New York's quota of $45,000,000 were as follows:

Banks.	Subscriptions.
American Exchange National	$970,220
Astor Trust Company	207,380
Bankers Trust Company	1,602,820
Bank of America	718,270
Bank of Coney Island	10,430
Bank of Europe	24,850
Bank of Flatbush	8,170
Bank of Long Island	71,680
Bank of the Manhattan Co	1,124,780
Bank of the Metropolis	207,480
Bank of New York, N. B. A	598,080
Bank of United States	62,430
Bank of Washington Heights	18,850
Battery Park National	28,860
Bowery Bank	83,170
Broadway Central Bank	7,580
Broadway Trust Company	185,150
Bryant Park Bank	17,230
Brooklyn Trust Company	291,330
Bronx Borough Bank	17,060
Bronx National Bank	16,200
Central Trust Company	677,030
Century Bank	84,890
Chase National	2,703,600
Chatham and Phenix National	417,120
Chelsea Exchange Bank	25,030
Chemical National	577,760
Citizens' Central National	500,190
Citizens' Trust, Brooklyn	86,910
Coal and Iron National	190,880
Colonial Bank	141,800
Columbia Bank	90,380
Columbia Trust Company	535,340
Commercial National, Long Island City	2,980
Commercial Trust Company	22,160
Corn Exchange Bank	1,711,600
Cosmopolitan Bank	2,130
East River National	29,850
Empire Trust Company	115,590
Equitable Trust Company	406,050
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co	900,790
Fidelity Bank	17,660
Fidelity Trust Company	118,910
Fifth Avenue Bank	381,070
Fifth National	72,660
First National	2,144,100
First National, Brooklyn	57,080
First National, Corona	3,500
First National, Jamaica	2,440
First National, Ozone Park	3,870
First National, Whitestone	1,830
Franklin Trust Company	127,470
Fulton Trust Company	101,200
Garfield National	186,660
German-American Bank	115,280
German Exchange Bank	84,540
Germania Bank	135,300
Gotham National	52,710
Greenwich Bank	245,580
Greenpoint National	71,190
Guaranty Trust Company	1,698,020
Hamilton Trust Company	80,120
Hanover National	2,178,570
Harriman National	228,100
Hillside Bank	5,710
Homestead Bank, Brooklyn	6,770
Home Trust Company	24,070
Importers & Traders' National	572,850
International Bank	28,690
Irving National	1,101,710
Kings County Trust Company	157,240
Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust	184,110
Liberty National	440,680
Lincoln National	428,510
Lincoln Trust Company	124,310
Mariners' Harbor National	2,870
Market & Fulton National	98,190
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	206,140
Mechanics & Metals National	1,804,060
Merchants National	535,710
Merchants Exchange National	186,270
Metropolitan Bank	378,530
Metropolitan Trust Company	102,580
Mutual Bank	89,250
Nassau National, Brooklyn	136,090
National Bank of Commerce	2,615,220
National Butchers' and Drovers'	104,760
National City Bank	4,990,960
National City, Brooklyn	52,300
National Park Bank	1,860,040
New Netherland Bank	40,720
New York County National	179,590
New York Trust Company	426,640
North Side Bank	39,440
People's Bank	47,380
People's National Bank	18,680
People's Trust Company	207,970
Port Richmond National	9,850
Public Bank	112,210
Queens County Trust Company	18,570
Richmond Borough National	3,010
Seaboard National	705,600
Second National	312,440
Security Bank	380,950
Sherman National	22,170
State Bank	502,540
Title Guarantee and Trust	333,850
Tottenville National	2,340
Transatlantic Trust Company	10,850
Twenty-third Ward Bank	28,410
Union Exchange National	193,340
Union Trust Company	674,020
United States Mortgage and Trust	406,710
United States Trust Company	441,860
Westchester Avenue Bank	2,220
West Side Bank	115,670
Yorkville Bank	93,580
Total	$45,000,000

There are 117 banks and trust companies in the list out of 129 such institutions in the city. The number that participated in the $100,000,000 loan to the City of New York was 124.

United Paper Board's Increases.

The United Paper Board Company reports gross earnings of $308,406 in the year ended on May 30, and a net income of $141,589 after making a liberal allowance for depreciation. This was equivalent to more than 6 per cent. on the preferred stock. The company expended $169,635 for additions and improvements, resulting in an average increase of 8 per cent. in the daily capacity of the paper board mills.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jim Butler	.73
Alpha Con	.01	Midway	.06
Andes	.03	Mizpah Ext	.25
Belcher	.80	Montana	.48
Best & Belcher	.05	North Star	.21
Caledonia	.46	Occidental Con	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	.08	Tonopah Merger	.24
Crown Point	.35	West End	.60
Gould & Curry	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Hale & Norcross	.08	Atlanta	.18
Julia	.01	Booth	.03
Justice	.03	C. O. D.	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	Comb. Fraction	.05
Mexican	.37	Dia'dfield Daisy	.05
Occidental Con	.85	Dia'dfield B. B	.02
Ophir	.07	Florence	.30
Overman	.20	G'dfield Con. M	1.12½
Seg. Belcher	.03	G'dfield Merger	.10
Sierra Nevada	.09	Jumbo Ext	.47
Union Con	.11	Silver Pick	.04
Utah Con	.02	Vernal	.03
Yellow Jacket	.30	Round Mount'n	.31
TONOPAH.		MANHATTAN.	
Belmont	4.90	Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	6	6½	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	43½	45	McKinney	27	30
El Paso	90	125	Old Gold	2	3
Findley	2	5	Portland	100	103
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	100¼	108
Isabella	11½	11⅝	R. B. H.	1	4

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Sept. 30 to Oct. 10, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bds. and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Sept. 30	$85,986,160.72	$99,010,629.52	$5,539,425.00
Net decrease	1,038,470.09	4,899,040.47	*600,000.00
Outstanding Oct. 10	$84,961,885.03	$94,111,588.98	$5,829,425.00
Cash balance Oct. 10	56,688,178.83		
Net obligations	$28,178,506.20		

*Increase.

APPOINTED IN PELL FAILURE.

G. C. Holt Made Special Master to Pass on Claims.

George C. Holt was appointed by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday as special master to pass on all specific or preferential claims against the bankrupt firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., for stocks, bonds or other assets now in the hands of receivers, except claims for cotton or cotton contracts.

All creditors must file their claims with the Special Master by Feb. 10, 1915, but this order applies only to property now in the hands of the receivers and does not include securities pledged by the Pell firm with the banks as collateral for loans.

Judge Mayer also directed the receivers to turn over to certain creditors the securities belonging to them. They were Thomas J. Conlon, twenty American Securities; Sarah G. T. Pell, fifty-two Southern Railway and twelve International Nickel; Richard Wainwright, on the payment of $2,805.34; eighty-two American Ice Securities, fifty-six Southern Railway, twenty-eight International Nickel, twenty-nine Du Pont Powder Company, and $2,800 bonds of American Ice Securities.

NEW QUOTATION COMMITTEE

Five Stock Exchange Members to Pass on All Security Matters.

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday voted to form a new committee on quotations, to consist of five members. The new committee will pass on all matters relating to security quotations. The special committee of five ruled that members wishing to buy or sell unlisted stocks must submit their proposed transactions to the committee on unlisted securities for approval. Rudolph Keppler, for many years a governor of the Exchange, resigned from the committee on account of ill health.

The Consolidated Stock Exchange committee on listing petroleum pipe line certificates decided at a meeting yesterday to send representatives to the oil fields of Oklahoma to conclude arrangements for placing oil certificates on the board.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 12:

	Oct. 12.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$329,212	$5,057,955	$65,503,669
Ordinary	828,389	7,029,786	90,783,573
Corp. & in. tax	8,977	239,958	8,252,893
Miscellaneous	27,246	1,335,553	26,191,563
Total receipts	1,193,807	14,363,233	190,531,699
Expenditures	2,180,236	26,172,673	225,526,219
Deficit	986,429	11,909,439	34,994,520

Small Wheat Traders

who wish to take advantage of the present state of the wheat market caused by the war, will be interested to know that we specialize in

1000-Bushel Odd Lots
(Corresponding to 10 Shares)

Our recently enlarged offices, with quotation boards, grain tickers and direct private wires to Chicago, offer every convenience for trading in grain and provisions on the

Chicago Board of Trade

Send for Market Letter A-10

Listed stocks and unlisted investment securities dealt in for cash.

Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538-9 32 Broadway, N. Y.
Members
N. Y. Produce Exch. N. Y. Coffee Exch.
Chicago Board of Trade
Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York
Established and in continuous existence over 18 years.

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St 125th St. at 8th Av.

Bank and Trust Co. Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted.

Herbert A. Mansfield
Tel. 787 Rector. 10 Wall St.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY.

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1st, 1938.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the sinking fund under said mortgage of the Company of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-five thousand two hundred sixty-one and 18-100 dollars ($55,561.18) applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will to the extent of said Fifty-five thousand five hundred sixty-one and 18-100 dollars ($55,561.18) purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bids received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 23rd day of October, 1914, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, October 1, 1914.

Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Law and Regulations should accompany current coupons.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS SOUTHWESTERN GENERAL GAS COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of Trust Indenture dated October 1, 1911, executed by Southwestern General Gas Company and Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and Frank H. Jones, as Trustees, the undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to apply moneys in the sinking fund provided by said Trust Indenture, aggregating $26,200.00, to the purchase of bonds secured by said Trust Indenture. Offerings of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and two per cent. premium, are hereby invited. Offerings should be addressed to the undersigned at Chicago, Illinois, and will be received until three o'clock P. M., November 5th, 1914.

Dated at Chicago, Illinois, October 1st, 1914.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
Corporate Trustee.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Series 6% Bonds of Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as successor Trustee under a Mortgage dated May 27, 1911, made by Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until 12 o'clock noon, on October 26, 1914, sealed proposals for the sale to it on November 4, 1914, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of Fifty-two thousand sixty-eight and 39-100 Dollars ($52,068.39) in the sinking fund under said mortgage, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated, New York, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.

TO THE

HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS OF 2002

The undersigned Committee has adopted a plan and agreement designed to secure the distribution among bondholders depositing under the plan, of pledged stock of the Operating Company upon their compliance with the plan and agreement, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Depositary under the plan and agreement.

In order to participate in the plan outstanding bonds must be deposited with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary under the plan and agreement, at its office, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY. Bonds must be deposited in transferable form, and if coupon bonds must be accompanied by the coupons maturing on and after May 1, 1914, and any tax in connection with such deposit imposed by any law in force at the time of such deposit. For all bonds deposited the Depositary will issue its certificates of deposit, in bearer form, with privilege of registration. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York Stock Exchange.

In the present disturbed financial conditions it is impossible for the Committee to provide any considerable amount of cash to be paid to non-depositing bondholders. The only way therefore that the Committee can safely bid for, or can be sure of acquiring, the pledged stock, is by having deposited with it practically all of the outstanding bonds.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION MUST BE APPARENT TO EVERY BONDHOLDER, AND THERE IS A PRESSING NECESSITY FOR IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF BONDS IF BONDHOLDERS DESIRE THE CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLEDGED STOCK TO DEPOSITING BONDHOLDERS AS PROVIDED IN THE PLAN.

Dated, New York, October 10, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

TO THE

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York for Collateral Trust Bonds of 2002 of said Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee constituted under the agreement dated February 26, 1914, and acting under the powers thereby conferred, has prepared and adopted a plan and agreement, dated October 1, 1914, and that a copy of said plan and agreement has been filed with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary under said agreement of February 26, 1914.

Holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit for collateral trust bonds may exercise, within the period of thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the right of withdrawal conferred by said agreement of February 26, 1914, on payment of their ratable proportion of the expenses of the Committee. Holders of such certificates of deposit who shall not exercise within said period such right of withdrawal will be entitled to the benefits of the plan and agreement, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, without the issue of new certificates of deposit; provided, however, that the Committee at its option may, by notice published in the manner provided in the plan and agreement, exclude from participation in the benefits thereof, and from any and all interest thereunder, bonds represented by any certificate of deposit, unless within the time and in the manner required in such published notice such certificate shall have been produced to the Depositary under the plan and agreement and, as the Committee may determine, either be stamped by it as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement, or surrendered for a new certificate of deposit issued under the plan and agreement representing a like amount of Collateral Trust Bonds.

Dated New York, October 10, 1914.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON,
Counsel.

C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ten per cent. (10%) and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) extra upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 19th, 1914, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 8th, 1914. Stock Transfer Books close at three P. M. October 8th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. October 20th, 1914.

HIRAM C. TODD, Treasurer.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Forty-sixth Quarter) of 1½% on the preferred stock of this Company, payable November 1, 1914, to stockholders of record

COTTON POOL PLAN TO RESERVE BOARD

Festus J. Wade Goes to Washington with New York Bankers' Amendments.

AWAIT OFFICIAL APPROVAL

Financiers Here Willing to Raise One-third of $150,000,000 to Help Carry Crop.

Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis, left this city for Washington last night after laying before leading local bankers his plan to raise a pool of $150,000,000 among the banks to help Southern planters carry a part of the cotton crop. Mr. Wade expects to meet the members of the Federal Reserve Board today and discuss the proposition with changes of the original plan which were suggested to him by New York bankers. He was accompanied by several prominent business men of St. Louis, who came to urge that banking interests of the East join in the effort to prevent the South from suffering a tremendous loss on crops owing to the war in Europe.

Mr. Wade's proposal as explained to the bankers here provided for the raising of an aggregate fund of $150,000,000, of which New York's share would be $50,000,000. The money was to be loaned to those banks of Southern States, individually, which normally advanced funds to the cotton grower to plant his crop and to gather and market it in the fall. The rate of interest to be charged by the New York institution was to be 6 per cent., the figure being made high, apparently, in order to make the new form of financing attractive to the lenders.

The bankers of this city went over the ground in a series of conferences, which began on Monday, and offered several amendments. The first of the changes was that the Federal Reserve Board be consulted and asked to take charge of subscriptions to the fund, as it did in case of the pool of $100,000,000, which was raised to finance foreign exchange operations with Europe. Then it was pointed out that while it probably would be easy to find a sufficient number of subscribers to the loan to raise $50,000,000 in New York, it might be difficult to induce some of the Southern banks to borrow funds at 8 per cent. with which to carry a crop that had fallen in value far from the levels established in marketing the cotton yield of 1913.

The local bankers told Mr. Wade that it would be more feasible to make loans to groups of banks rather than to the scattered banks themselves. An alteration of the original idea to meet this suggestion could be made easily, it was said, because the States forming the cotton belt were equipped with Cotton Associations, and these organizations could be made the medium for distributing the money.

Mr. Wade was assured that if the plan met with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board the New York banks would do their part in helping the South. As far as the plan has been outlined, it prescribes that the funds to be raised shall be used to carry as much cotton as the administrators of the fund deem necessary at 6 cents a pound.

Inquiries among the banks in regard to the Wade plan revealed that by no means all the bankers were in favor of financing the great yield of cotton promised by the South. In some quarters it was said that such action would amount to valorizing the crop in much the same manner as that being undertaken following the Brazilian coffee crop. The Government last year frowned upon the part taken in the Brazilian operation by bankers of the United States, and their participation in the work was therefore withdrawn. Some bankers held that the establishment of a precedent in the way of popular assistance to one part of the country in times of depression would cause trouble later on if banks it other sections met with misfortune.

The Federal Reserve Board has expressed approval of the purpose of Mr. Wade's plan. In a letter written him last week by C. S. Hamlin, Governor of the Board, it was said that the formation of a great pool by the banks "would go far toward the restoration of normal conditions and would redound to the benefit not only of those interested in the production movement and manufacturing of cotton, but as well to the entire people of the country."

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 14.—The Georgia Bankers' Association today decided to participate in the pool of $150,000,000 suggested by Festus J. Wade, by which it planned to retire 6,000,000 bales from the market. The conference directed that to apportion to each bank its share of Georgia's $10,000,000 subscription and to arrange for receiving the subscription.

The scheme contemplates that $50,000,000 of the pool to be raised by the cotton States. This money would be lent to growers upon their cotton as security valued at six cents a pound for one year at 6 per cent.

MAY FORBID ALL COTTON.

South Carolina Legislature Considers General Ban for 1915.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 14.—The indications are that the Legislature, which is holding an extraordinary session to provide cotton relief measures, will pass a bill declaring it "against the public policy of the State and unlawful for any person or corporation to plant, cultivate or raise any cotton within the State during the year 1915."

Farmers who are supporting the measure are said to have more than enough votes pledged to insure its passage. It is proposed that the act shall become operative in South Carolina only upon the enactment of a similar law by other States of the Cotton Belt, but another bill is pending which forbids the importation of cotton into South Carolina from other States. Total elimination of the crop in 1915 will cause an advance in the price for cotton, it is believed.

Closing of all the State dispensaries where liquor is sold until the European war ends is among the relief measures before the legislature. It is asserted that State-wide prohibition would save the people millions of dollars.

BIG DROP IN EXPORTS.

Census Bureau Report Shows Falling Off of a Million Bales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Some idea of the extent to which the cotton growing industry has suffered as a result of the European war was disclosed today in a Census Bureau report showing that for the first two months of the cotton year exports fell off more than a million bales, compared with the same period last year.

Domestic consumption of cotton during the same period decreased more than 75,000 bales. Imports of foreign cotton, however, increased 42,402 bales, having been brought from abroad, compared with 11,234 bales last year. Egypt sending 18,347 bales, or 3,683 bales more than a year ago.

Cotton consumed during September was 415,194 bales exclusive of linters, compared with 442,435 in September last year. Consumption for the two months ending Sept. 30 was 708,854 bales, against 804,753 last year.

Cotton on hand Sept. 30 in manufacturing establishments was 556,068 bales, compared with 614,581 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 1,661,858, compared with 1,285,155 a year ago.

Exports were 125,770 bales, against 230,328 last year, and for the two months 146,388, against 1,187,509 a year ago.

Imports were 43,315 bales, against 7,940 last year, and for the two months 42,402, against 18,234 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active numbered 30,582,186, against 30,634,381 a year ago.

Linters consumed were 27,390 bales, against 27,687 a year ago and for the two months 52,903 bales, against 54,327 last year; on hand in manufacturing establishments 66,944 bales, against 69,491 a year ago, and in independent warehouses 25,632, against 24,951 a year ago.

Linters exported 1,080 bales and for the two months 2,903 bales.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 14.—Spot cotton closed quiet, at a 1c decline. Good middling, 7c; middling, 6¾c. Sales, 891 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14.—Cotton closed steady, at a 1c decline; middling, 6¾c. Sales, 1,500 bales, including 800 on the previous evening. Today previously 10c middling, 6¾@7c; middling, 6¾@7¾; good middling, 7¼@7¾.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 14.—Spots, 6¾. Sales, 196 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Spots middling 6¾c. Sales including to arrive, 600.

Augusta sales 1,367.
Dallas 4,269.
Galveston 548.
Houston 1,697.
Memphis 1,500.
Norfolk 500.
Savannah 1,501.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Forecasts:

S. Car. and Ga.—Rain Thurs. Fri., cloudy; gentle to moderate n. winds, n. and e. winds.

N. Carolina and Thurs. Fri., cloudy; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Fla.—Rain, except fair in extreme n. w. Thurs. Fri. probably fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. to e. winds.

La. and West Tex.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. to e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Unsettled Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer.

Ky.—Cloudy in w., unsettled in e. Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Unsettled Thurs., probably rain, Fri., fair; moderate winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain in n. Fri., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs.; rain in n. Fri., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

E. Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

W. Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair; warmer in w., cloudy in e. Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Iowa—Fair in w., cloudy in e., Thurs.; slightly warmer. Fri., fair, warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy Thurs.; warmer in n. w. Fri., fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in s. Fri., fair.

S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri., fair.

Neb.—Fair, warmer Thurs. and Fri.

Kan. and Okla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

Utah—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show those aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses, being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,211,827	+	$16,648
Fourteen roads	8,290,246	—	1,687,172
Total (17 roads)	9,902,073	—	1,670,524

RANGOR & AROOSTOOK for August—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$238,439	$233,939	$4,407
Net	40,979	48,948	*7,969
Def. aft. chgs.	49,710	39,165	10,545
Gross, 2 mos.	475,190	442,914	32,276
Net	90,724	86,094	4,629
Def. aft. chgs.	97,826	96,242	1,584

*Decrease.

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for August—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	676	676	—
Gross	2,683,787	2,761,112	77,325
Net aft. taxes	993,164	4,005,066	121,901
Gross, 2 mos.	5,196,715	5,418,730	222,011
Net aft. taxes	1,788,017	2,021,905	233,888

*Increase.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total op. rev.	12,778,333	13,017,101	12,262,676
Op. exp.	10,079,439	10,438,788	9,928,871
Net op. rev.	2,698,894	2,578,378	2,333,804
Other income	600,877	622,036	575,231
Total income	3,299,771	3,200,414	2,909,035
Chgs. & taxes	1,450,135	1,450,227	1,360,847
Surplus	1,849,630	1,750,187	1,548,189
Dividends	1,118,930	698,952	649,092
Surplus	730,700	951,235	747,179

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	109,899	120,238	128,401
Net	14,743	23,285	33,356
Def. aft. chgs.	3,500	9,404	*5,490
3 mos. gross	340,447	364,118	389,060
Net	58,950	84,240	96,612
Def. aft. chgs.	14,086	32,418	*29,325

*Surplus.

WABASH for August—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	2,518	2,516	—
Gross	2,732,290	2,626,953	*106,353
Net aft. tax.	763,828	743,473	20,355
2 mos. gross	5,442,083	5,564,603	*212,536
Net aft. taxes	1,420,054	1,361,136	58,917

*Decrease.

WABASH; PITTSBURGH TERMINAL for August—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	82,280	97,584	15,314
Net aft. taxes	16,264	24,629	8,365
2 mos. gross	179,196	187,960	8,763
Net aft. taxes	38,899	39,774	875

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Dividends	$18,923,626	$19,352,982	$17,670,133
Interest and other rev.	10,671,379	10,040,940	9,278,780
Phone traf.	4,223,270	4,276,616	4,013,917
Oth. sour's.	788,629	520,442	511,030
Total rev.	34,606,904	34,190,981	31,473,860
Net rev.	30,490,430	30,340,621	27,773,194
Interest	6,241,552	5,706,357	4,176,076
Balance	24,248,867	24,643,254	23,596,589
Divs. paid	20,673,166	20,561,971	19,120,830
Balance	3,569,703	4,081,292	4,475,758

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. and associated holding and operating companies in the United States, not including independent or sub-licensed companies, report earnings for eight months ended Aug. 31—

Gross	146,699,237	141,963,035	123,615,075
Net	41,121,614	41,045,716	37,379,868
Deductions	12,547,139	10,284,010	9,075,075
Balance	28,356,815	28,114,185	28,306,793
Dividends	20,371,966	20,182,624	18,229,417
Surplus	6,975,849	7,931,561	9,877,376

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	111,195	107,310	3,885
Net aft. taxes	34,672	30,496	4,176
Surp. aft. chgs.	30,053	25,612	4,441
9 mos. gross	991,397	944,417	46,980
Net aft. taxes	303,582	465,112	38,470
Surp. aft. chgs.	209,610	230,146	33,464

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. and subsidiary companies for the quarter ended September 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Income	106,566	1,539,514	1,035,944
†Propor.	107,259	168,210	221,042
Total	213,825	1,707,724	1,256,986
Interest	437,425	437,417	437,488
Sinking fund	106,073	113,495	106,941
Dep. and res.	277,847	347,666	322,903
Total deduc.	821,345	898,578	867,332
Deficit	457,210	21,109,203	$396,287

Jan. 1-Sept. 30:

*Income	631,845	4,665,486	1,340,052
†Proportion	286,172	565,727	606,795
Total income	920,017	5,231,193	2,455,517
Interest	1,312,275	1,312,526	1,312,471
Sinking fund	332,381	345,309	270,710
Dep. and ren.	990,573	999,296	851,609
Total deduc.	2,160,907	2,656,836	2,434,786
Deficit	1,240,890	22,954,294	131,030
Unfilled ord.			
orders	166,844	253,945	869,973

*Income from manufacturing and operation after deducting all expenses incident thereto, including ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants, and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies. †Proportion of earnings on investment in companies not controlled, &c. ‡Surplus.

PULLMAN CO. for the year ended July 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total income	14,725,148	15,191,440	14,216,748
*Expenses	13,328,051	12,960,365	12,932,101
Net	1,397,498	19,870,200	17,287,957
Depreciation	10,553,545	9,720,098	9,620,000
Surplus	10,844,918	11,141,105	10,425,459
Dividends	9,599,565	9,599,565	9,599,460
Balance	1245,353	1,541,668	$ 38,998

*Including repairs of cars, taxes, insurance, and proportion of net earnings paid other interests in sleeping car associations controlled.

STANDARD MILLING CO. for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net income	1,055,637	895,151	682,883
Retirement of pf. stock	99,815	67,935	
Balance	955,821	767,216	682,883
Preferred div.	384,570	339,450	344,737
Balance	572,451	427,766	338,246
Common div.	137,817	91,879	91,858
Balance	514,634	338,886	246,388
Prev. surp.	3,905,927	3,544,541	3,375,980
Total surp.	4,480,561	3,883,427	3,622,358

UNITED PAPER BOARD CO. (formerly the United Boxboard Co.) for the year ended May 31—

Gross earnings	$368,406
Repairs, &c.	183,500
Taxes, insurance, and expenses	85,000
Net	259,835
Other income	7,892
Total income	267,728
Interest	90,000
Net profit	177,728
Depreciation	35,000
Surplus	142,728
Dividends	4,277,346

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH for the nine months ended Sept. 30, (partly estimated)—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total revenues	$35,429,400	$33,934,918	
Maintenance repairs and reserved for dep.	6,083,000	6,870,958	
Other op. exp., including taxes not leased lines and taxes	24,509,000	24,322,852	
Total expenses	30,592,000	30,699,920	
Balance	4,837,400	3,234,998	
Deduct int. on bonded debt	1,902,083	1,902,083	
Net income	2,934,442	$1,332,980	

AMERICANS MAY SELL ANYTHING TO EUROPE

No Violation of Neutrality for Our Citizens to Furnish War Material to Belligerents.

LANSING INTERPRETS LAW

If Contraband Goods Are Seized by an Enemy of the Purchasing Nation There Is No Recourse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—In response to numerous inquiries, Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, gave out a statement today containing the Administration's interpretation of the law regarding the shipment of contraband articles from the United States to countries now at war in Europe. It is to the effect that citizens of this country may sell anything to belligerent nations, even contraband of war, without violating American neutrality, and that it rests with foreign Governments to prevent contraband shipments reaching their enemy and not the duty of the neutral nation to bar these shipments in the beginning or at all.

American citizens have the right to take orders from England, France, Germany, or any of the belligerents for armored automobiles, firearms, foodstuffs, or any kind of articles, and sell these products to belligerents, but all such goods when shipped, if contraband, will be shipped at the risk of those who sell them. If the goods are seized by an enemy of the belligerent to whom the goods were sold, those responsible for the shipment will have to be satisfied with their loss in the case of contraband.

Here is the statement of the position of the American Government on these matters:

"The Department of State has received numerous inquiries from American merchants and other persons as to whether they should sell to Governments of nations at war contraband articles without violating the neutrality of the United States; and the department has also received complaints that sales of contraband were being made on the apparent supposition that they were unneutral acts which this Government should prevent.

Law Misunderstood.

"In view of the number of communications of this sort which have been received, it is evident that there is a widespread misapprehension among the people of this country to the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation in relation to trade in contraband and as to the powers of the Executive branch of the Government over persons who indulge in it. For this reason it seems advisable to make an explanatory statement on the subject for the information of the public.

"In the first place it should be understood that, generally speaking, a citizen of the United States can sell to a belligerent Government or its agent any article of commerce which he pleases. He is not prohibited from doing this by any rule of international law, by any treaty provision or by any statute of the United States. It makes no difference whether the articles sold are exclusively for war purposes, such as firearms, explosives, or vessels, or are foodstuffs, clothing, horses, etc., for the use of the army or navy of the belligerent.

"Furthermore a neutral government is not compelled by international law or by treaty or by statute to prevent these sales to a belligerent. Such sales therefore by American citizens do not in the least affect the neutrality of the United States.

"It is true that such articles as those mentioned are considered contraband and are, outside the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral nation, subject to seizure by an enemy of the purchasing Government, but it is the enemy's duty to prevent the articles reaching their destination, not the duty of the nation whose citizens have sold them. If the enemy of the purchasing nation happens to get the goods it has a right to do this, and is for him one of the misfortunes of war; the inability, however, imposes upon the neutral Government no obligation to prevent the sale.

Can't Interfere with Trade.

"Neither the President nor any executive department of the Government possesses the legal authority to interfere in any way with trade between the people of this country and the territory of a belligerent. There is no act of Congress conferring such authority, nor prohibiting traffic of this sort with European nations, although in the case of neighboring American Republics, Congress has given the President power to proclaim an embargo on arms and ammunition when, in his judgment, it would tend to prevent civil strife.

"For the Government of the United States itself to sell to a belligerent nation would be an unneutral act, but the a private individual to sell to a belligerent any product of the United States is neither unlawful nor unneutral, nor within the power of the Executive to prevent or control.

"The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply to the outfitting or furnishing of vessels in American ports or of military expeditions on American soil in aid of a belligerent. These acts are prohibited by the neutrality laws of the United States."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—Incorporated today: The Clego De Avila Water Supply & Electric Corp., water supply in Cuba, cold storage distributors for light, heat, power, appliances; $5,000,000. M. F. Cadenas, W. J. Doyle, P. R. Greene, 27 Grace Court, B'klyn.

Caledonia Tri-county Fair Assn., Caledonia, $25,000. G. C. Miller, A. E. Johnson, John MacNaughton, Caledonia.

Ivey Pipe Co., smokers articles; $100,000. E. J. Parsons, J. L. Dewey, J. R. G. Ivey, 66 B'way.

Boska Manufacturing Co., auto tires, pollient fillers; $150,000. S. C. Beaver, 20 Nassau; M. Wasson, C. F. Saunders, 164 Sherman Ave.

Atlas Production Co., Buffalo, foundry, factory supplies, hardware, $50,000. W. A. Hyle, A. C. Thomas, G. L. Schupp.

Bungalow Construction Co., $50,000. A. Siegel, E. M. Kolstad, Carl W. Bliss, 21 Convent Av.

Exhibitors All Feature Film Co., Albany; $18,000. Edward Butcher, Martha L. and E. I. Garson.

John C. Quinn, Inc., millinery, dry goods, $25,000. Edgar Beekman, J. C. Quinn, J. F. Loswl, 150 W. 80th St.

Universal Tractor Co., combustible engines, mechanical devices; $25,000. Joseph Woodcock, Charles Roesale, Florence C. Sullivan, 120 Rockaway Av., B'klyn.

Rotary Wrapping Machine Co., $10,000. Hanna Carlson, J. F. Alsgood, J. G. Ward, 809 W. 127 St.

Sterling Auto Exchange Co., $10,000. Henry Meier, W. C. Lohse, Charles Erickson, 622 Pacific St., B'klyn.

Jamestown Book & Stationery Co., Jamestown, $10,000. Adele D. and C. M. Brown, Grace T. James.

Joseph H. Waldman, Inc., clothing, linings, buttons, thread, $5,000. Sugmund J. Yarmy, Anna and J. H. Waldman, 342 Rodney St., B'klyn.

Springsted & Smith, Schenectady, coal, coke, wood; $5,000. S. M. Smith, Bella May and V. H. Springsted.

Hershkovits Bros., Liberty, lumber, timber, saw mills, ship owners, $10,000. Louis, Solomon and Samuel Hershkovitz.

Welfare Society Corp., plans, insignia, trade marks, organizers, $10,000. W. F. McEntire, H. E. A. Garvey, Walter B. Hunt, 68 William St.

Saratoga Pilot Lamp Co., Saratoga Springs, $5,000. Thomas Derby, C. H. Wallace, W. M. Martin, Saratoga Springs.

Purnell Knoisch Hardware Co., $5,000. G. H. Bonnington, J. H. Purcell, J. J. Knoblatch, 1202 Decatur St., B'klyn.

Esco Films, $5,000. C. C. Goldman, E. E. Anderson, Edwin August, 110 W. 40 St.

Redfield Advertising Agency, $10,000. Louis P. Bausbach, R. B. Cowing, Ben. Sherbow, 50 Union Sq.

Cytol Co., drugs, medicines, $5,000. L. A. Deerr, W. K. Van Meter, W. H. Tantum, 505 5 Av.

Authorizations.—Inter-State Co., Wilmington, Del., buy and sell periodicals, food supplies, tobacco, confectionery, toys, novelties, $1,500,000. Rep., Maurice W. Randall, 432 4 Av. C. R. Cottrell & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, and personal property; $1,600,000. Rep., Herbert L. Baker, 25 Madison Sq. North; Tuteiman Bros. & Faggen, Phila., women's wear, $100,000. Rep., Abraham Tuteiman, 49 St.; Binghamton Farms of West Virginia (business), Binghamton, N. Y., and (chief works), Valusia, Fla., packing houses, canning factories, $100,000. Rep., L. Unkart, Binghamton. Open (Capital Increases).—Sanitary Paper Dish Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $7,500; Watson Elevator Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $2,500.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 14.—Charters filed today: J. N. Barber Bakery Co., Camden, $100,000; Jesse M. Barber, John H. Garrison, George A. Connelly, Camden.

Hammonton Cranberry Co., Hammonton, $7,000; J. F. Suttin, T. Henry Rineland, Charles Bridge, Camden.

Blair Bros., Paterson, carriage building, $5,000; John, Anna, and Frank Blaiack, Patterson, N. J.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A regular monthly meeting of the Commission Threwsters' Division of the Silk Association of America will be held in the rooms of the association, 354 Fourth Avenue, tomorrow evening, 7:30 P. M.

On Tuesday next there will be a meeting of the dress goods buyers of the Dry Goods Union at 55 White Street, at which orders for Spring merchandise of this kind will be placed.

Verne L. Havens, recently appointed commercial attache of the Department of Commerce at Santiago, Chile, is spending a fortnight at the local offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, where he will be glad to confer with manufacturers and exporters regarding American trade opportunities in Chile. Mr. Havens has had several years' experience in Latin-American countries as a consulting engineer, and has a knowledge of the requirements of the people of the southern continent. He leaves for his new post early next month.

Ex-Almshouse Keeper Leaves $150,000.

MINEOLA, Oct. 14.—Joseph E. Firth, who at one time was keeper of the Queens County Almshouse, at Barnum Island, known as the "tramp's paradise," died rich, according to his will filed today, which disposes of more than $150,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A feeling of confidence seems to be growing in the wheat market, and while the bull movement has made slow progress, prices yesterday gained 1¼ to 2½c, making net gains since last week of 2¼ to 2¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.12¼@1.13¼; No. 3 red at $1.11¼; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.18¼, and Northern Manitoba, $1.15¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December			1.20⅜	1.19¼	98⅜
May			1.26½	1.24¾	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.12⅝	1.11¾	1.12⅜	1.11	84¼
May	1.15⅜	1.14¼	1.15⅛	1.13⅝	89⅝

CORN.

The firmness in wheat and further unsettled weather over the West caused a firm corn market, but the demand was again slow and the market as a whole was inactive, with price changes comparatively narrow, closing values being ⅛ to ⅜c net higher. The local cash market was firm, No. 2 yellow being quoted at 81c nominal, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	67⅜
May	70⅛	70	70	69⅞	69¼

OATS.

A very steady tone prevailed in the oats market and prices showed net gains of ½ to ⅝c. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 51½ to 52c; No. 2, white, 52 to 52½c; No. 3, 50¼ to 51c; No. 4, 49¼ to 50¼c; fancy clipped white, 53¼ to 54½c; ordinary clipped white, 52½ to 53½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48⅝	47⅞	48⅜	47⅜	38⅝
May	51⅝	51	51½	51⅛	41⅞

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for crude oil was again weak and lower, prices being quoted at from 30c in the Southeast to 30½c in Texas, but while this brought out more hedging pressure, the firmness in lard caused more active covering and prices were about steady. November closing at an advance of 8 points, while other positions were not unchanged to 4 points lower.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Spot			5.20@5.40	5.20
October			5.20@5.40	5.30
November	5.23	5.17	5.20@5.22	5.25
December	5.34	5.33	5.35@5.37	5.36
January	5.46	5.43	5.43@5.44	5.47
February	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53	5.58
March	5.63	5.63	5.60@5.61	5.66
April	5.71	5.70	5.68@5.69	5.73
May	5.96	5.91	5.92@5.93	5.96

COTTON.

In the way of market news, perhaps the most important factor of the day was the Census Bureau report issued at ten o'clock, showing that 415,194 bales had been consumed by American mills during September, compared with 442,435 bales for the same time last year, the figures being surprisingly large, in view of the unsettled market and other conditions.

Southern spot markets told of further reductions, the leading markets being unchanged to 10 points lower. Receipts at interior Texas sales were being made under the six-cent level, and according to quotations published in Texas papers, spot cotton at the interior ranged in price over 2c a pound, basis middling.

PROVISIONS.

A sharp rally occurred in the market for hog products owing to evidences of buying by packers and stock yard interests, which prompted an active covering movement in the face of continued liberal receipts of live hogs and easy hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000; estimated for Thursday, 16,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 2,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	10.30	10.20	10.30	9.95	10.25
January	10.10	9.87	10.10	9.85	10.42
Ribs—					
October	11.05	11.05	11.05	10.07	10.23
January	9.90	9.72	9.90	9.70	10.37
Pork—					
October					19.45
January	19.02	18.75	19.02	18.70	19.55

COFFEE.

The liquidation of open contracts through the Voluntary Committee made more active progress with prices at the close on the basis of 5.50 bid for December. The committee requested that all open contracts be margined down 25 points, and that such margins be paid on or before 3 P. M., Friday, Oct. 16, direct to firms calling instead of being deposited with banks or trust companies.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,462 packages. The bulk of the receipts of creamery are of ordinary to choice grades. Fancy grades are cleaning up pretty well and are firmer in tone, with some of the business at ¼c advance. Not much doing in storage creamery. Process slow. Ladies and packing stock firmer. Creamery, extras, (93 score) 31½c; higher scoring lots, 32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 26@26½c; creamery, held, extras, (93 score,) 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 26@27c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@28c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; Indiana, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,439 cases by-mostic. Imports, 6,080 dozen cases. The market is still heavily burdened with good medium and lower grades of fresh and late gathered eggs, which are very urgently offered, and moving slowly. Prices for all such are weak and irregular, with sales of equal qualities reported at various prices and a general disposition to accept all reasonable offers. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 27@29c; firsts, 24@26c; seconds, 22@23c; nearby, Dairds and pecker, 24@26c; nearby, No. 1, 19@20c; No. 2, 16@18c; checks and dirties, 13@15c; storage packed, extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 24@26c; seconds, 22@23c; refrigerator, extra firsts, charges paid, 22@22½c; spot delivery, 21@22c; seconds, charges paid, 20¼@21c; undergrades, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 47@50c; selective, 36@40c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@45c; Western, gathered whites, 2@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, 32@34c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@34c.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...6¼@6¾ " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Little Activity in Silks.

The silk trade continues in a more or less inactive state. Manufacturers who have not seen fit to make price concessions justify their stand by stating that buyers cannot be induced to become more liberal in their purchases through this means. If anything, they say, reductions will only make the retailers more conservative since the tendency will be to await further declines. At present there is a fair sprinkling of orders being placed on satins and taffetas, and, for trimming purposes, Roman stripes and warp prints are sought.

***

Weather Hits Coal Demand.

Under the influence of recent near-summer weather the anthracite coal trade has experienced a degree of relaxation ranging from moderate to sharp, according to The Coal Trade Journal. From all directions orders have been coming in at a slower rate during the past week or ten days than throughout the greater part of September. There has been little, if any, slowing down in production and shipments, however, as producers had a good many unfilled orders in hand when business began to slacken. The bituminous market is dull and unsatisfactory, with little inquiry for spot coal and an irregular movement under contract.

***

Paying in Cotton.

The number of concerns in this city which have been asked to take payment of their bills in cotton must be very large, if the complaints heard on every side are any token. Even houses that have very small accounts in the South are being informed that the money due for the bill will, if consent is given, be utilized in buying the staple. It is hard for the firms that have even their most selfish interests at stake to refuse this novel form of payment, but many are making a point of doing so for the principle involved. If they are to invest in cotton they feel that bills should be paid in regular form and the investment then made from the proceeds direct.

***

Cement Market Is Very Quiet.

There is very little doing in the local cement market at present and, though this is ordinarily a dull season with this trade, it is said that business is even quieter than usual. Building operations in the metropolitan district, save for the subways, are largely completed, and prices are said to be so slashed in going after the subway contracts that not all of the manufacturers want the business. General orders continue to be taken on the basis of 90 cents a barrel at the mills. While there has been some small business done with Latin-American countries since the war broke out, the export trade is said to be even disappointing for the reason that the complicated credit situation will not admit of its being done.

***

Call for 500,000 Overcoats.

While several instances are reported in the clothing trade of successful showings of Spring lines, most of the houses are finding the retailers in rather an apathetic frame of mind. Lightweight serge stock in the hands of the retail trade are known to be larger than those usually carried over from the previous Summer because of the popularity beach cloth suits attained. In some quarters it is estimated that there will be a falling off of 25 per cent. in the new placings for next season's merchandise. The cooler weather has stimulated the overcoat business, and in this branch some inquiry has developed for foreign account. One house has been asked to quote prices for making and trimming 500,000 overcoats. If too short a delivery time is required, this contract will be turned down.

***

To Keep Salesmen in the

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Charles T. B. Rowe of New York City was admitted to practice.

867—Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co. v. U.S.A.; and 872—Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis v. U.S.A.—Motions to advance for hearing with 452 granted.

434—Henry E. Meeker v. Lehigh Valley R. R. and 435—Same v. same.—Argument continued.

968, (Oct. term, 1913)—John E. Roller v. Mary H. Murray.—Motion for leave to present petition for rehearing submitted.

383—C. D. Lankford, composing State Banking Board of Oklahoma v. Platte Iron Works Co.; 418—American Water Softener Co. v. Lankford; 446—W. S. Parish v. State Banking Board of Oklahoma; and 447—State Banking Board of Oklahoma v. W. S. Farish.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 15: Nos. 381, (and 418, 446, and 447,) 4, original, 30, 420, 421, 452, 61, 383, (and 384,) 409, 380, 382, 427, 251, 402, 478, (and 479,) 349, and 506.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Cox, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building adj. 10:30 A. M.

Re Mitchell.
Robinson‹Postal Life.
Looker‹Am Tobacco.
Hall‹Ry on N Am.
Gen Elec‹Indep.
USA‹D. L & W RR.
Hays‹Am Blind S.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Evans‹Hall Printing Press.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Clarke‹N Y., NH & H.
Fabbri‹Holland-Am. Line.
Guanica Central‹NY-Porto Rico SS Co.
Higbie‹NY, O & W.
Mandelson‹Ohlbaum Bros.

DISTRICT COURT — Mayer, J. — Woolworth Bldg.—Motion Calendar—At 10 A. M.

Adjourned motions:
Landon‹Biograph.
NY Assets Realiz‹McKinnon.
Crain‹Rosenthal.
Bump‹Church Line.
Zimmerman‹Swiss Re Titanic.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.
Re Helenus of G I Jenkisson.
Howland‹Met Bank.
Delpark‹Henderson.
Mellon F P‹Schneider
Howland‹Met Bank.
US ex rel Laikund‹Williford.
Imperial Mach‹Shimel
New motions:
Merry‹Hudson Hotel.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

N Am Wreck‹Tug Little.
Freijomie‹Staples & Park.
P R R‹Tug Gladwish.
I M Marine‹Erie RR.
Cahill‹S. Olympic.
Habanet‹Hamburg-Am.
Oceanic Nav‹Tug Hallenbeck.
Carroll‹Aibse.
Hastor‹Long, Bradhurst & Tr.
Fargrove Nav‹Gans L Steinhagen‹Tug President.
USA‹Tug Luckenbach
Heath‹CNY.
Int Paper‹SS V di Larringas.
Mengel‹SS Samara.
Brooks‹Hilton & D.
Stevenson‹Lighter Wonson.
Fields‹Tug Winnie.
Hanley‹Wooley.
Carlisle‹Old Colony.
D. L. & W. R R‹Tug Palmyra.
N & E River Term‹Tug Bridgeton.
Scott‹Baton Tran.
Eclipse L'ge Co‹Cornell.
Forsyth‹Spile D 211.
Beckley‹CNY & Cantor.
Saville‹Yacht Osceola.
N Y Dock‹D. L & W.
Na Owners of Nina, &, (limited liability.)
Crescent Sand‹SS Thames.
East Dist Term‹L V R R.
Foss‹Paulsen.
L V R R‹D Term.
NY, NH & H RR‹Tug Volunteer.
Paskusz‹Ward Line.
Bunge‹Tug Roselle.
Cohen‹Barge Josephine.
Fulton Tran‹Scott & Co.
Gildersleeve‹Tug Conine.
Bunge‹SS Querida.
Rall‹Societe Anonima, &c.
Lucas‹Dredge 7.
Dents‹same.
O'Rourke‹Pattison & Bowne.
Trostel‹SS Maresco.
De Lima‹SS Clement.
S Underground Cable‹SS Safety.
Royal Mail‹Tug Mapledawn.
Dutch Mail‹Merritt & C.
Patagonia SS‹Gans.

Desmond‹Kemptner.
Petrides‹Papoutsios.
Costello‹Paton.
Alexander C‹Bridge T.
Re Liebler, (W 218 St)
Mullins‹Mullinos.
Re Diehl.
Chamberlain‹Ch'ber'n.
Fischel‹Friedlander.
McCormack‹McCorm'k
Kosow‹Kosow.
Orlinsky‹London.
Posner‹Posner.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

In re Caponigri.
Abrams‹Abrams.
Eppinger-Carpenter‹Burton.
In re 310 St.
Dickey‹Varnum.
Bowser & Co‹Edson.
Neander‹Neander.
Samlon‹Samlon.
Steckler‹Wolf.
Preferred causes:
Baehr‹Smith.
Mullins‹Mullins.
Union Est Co‹Flanagan.
Bien‹Franklin.
Rockwell‹Kunkler.
General calendar:
Tilton‹Gaus.
Schwartz‹Chase.
Witmark & Sons‹Atteridge.
Bamberger‹Cantor.
Heinze‹Allison.

PART IV., Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Pendleton, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ing—Bacon‹Stiner.
Inc—Eulhardt‹Lewis.
Sherry‹Metz.
Sulzberger Sons‹Brundage.
Schmitt‹Schmitt.
Newcomb‹La Roe.
Kreiman‹Tribe of B Beck‹Beck.
Dickinson‹Meadows.
W Horne‹Ill Surety.
Empire City‹Liebmann
Columbia Bk‹Ros' brg.
Carlisle Tr‹NY & Carlisle Rity.
Castellini‹Buthler.
Coffey‹McNamee.
Halle‹Mark.
Murray‹Simpson.
Youngman Con‹Liebmann
Switzerland Rty‹Herring.
Salmon‹Weinman.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ing—Bilsky‹Hirsch.
Schnell‹I R T.
Billich‹Bronx Gas.
Meehan‹CNY.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Campbell‹Cauldwell & Wingate.
Hentschel‹Plaza Op'g.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Mc'Cann‹Studebaker Bros.
Wolff‹Saul.
Carney‹NY Rys.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hector‹NY Rys.
Donohue‹Delanap.
Goldberg‹Friedman.
Kaplan‹CNY.
Finkenthal‹Taub.
Dopsmith‹NYC RR.
Goldstein‹Nas El RR.
Renaut‹CNY.
Flynn‹Rodgers & H.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Helen‹Simonson.
B Wang‹Steeplechase.
P Wang‹same.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Casartelli‹CNY.
Grimes‹same.
Dayer‹Weiss.
Becker‹Hastings-on-Hudson.
Hynes‹Belt Line.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rimpson‹Linch.
H Ringuleson‹Same.
Ryan‹United Fruit.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest, Woolman‹Rosen.
Engel‹Hildenbrand L.
Glavey‹Am Meter.
Glavey‹Am Meter.
Maresco‹Fessler Sales.
Kernweiss‹B H RR.
Stoll‹same.
Och‹Daniel.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Charlton‹Russell.
Fress Jr‹NY Mail Co.
Scherding‹Smith Cent Co.

PART XIII.—Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq., Woodruff Co‹Roth.
Woldt‹Goodwin Mfg.
Winterer‹Baschtald.
Farley‹Benedetto.
Farley‹Bronx Bath & Hotel.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART I XVI. — Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Sternberg‹Silberstein.
Silberstein‹Anable.
Paulson‹Palmer Co.
Van Wagoner, Linn Const‹Slaughter
Strauss‹Regan.
Torgeau‹Dawson.
Palumbo‹L Araldo Ice Sub Sta.
Wells‹Getzger.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ryan‹CNY. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Benno Newberger, Henry Belzer, Sidney Galvin, Herbert A Schetter, George I Laudon, Amos H Calef, Anna A Hogan.

S.—Wills for probate: Elisa Flynn, Emelie Paur, Amelia H Metzner, Carrie A Hays, Margaret O'Brien, Thomas F Collins, George H Holden.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills: Robert J Steiner, Anna K Newton.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Fleischmann‹Morris.
Hirsh‹Frischman.
Willis‹MacDowell.
Abs, Shorrs & C‹Schafler.
Gelband Con‹Volk Co.
Koehler‹Adams, B & L.
Smith‹Horowitz.
Komarow‹Cohn.
Same‹Elnson.
Whitelaw‹Arnow.
St Nich Club‹Haughtling.
Brooks Bros‹O'Keefe.
McDonald‹Buckley.
Wenglinsky‹Ely.
Kass‹Delman.
Schroeder Ice‹Curran.
Mundheim‹Posner.
Neal & Brinker‹Whale Creek.
Margolies‹Wanamaker
Coles‹Yellow Taxi.
Palmer‹same.
Wolken‹8th Av Coach
Schonzeit‹Semplimer.
Conversano‹Kindell.
Prussak‹Stevens Con.
Lasher‹Stein.
Feinsilber‹Garfinkel.
Calodney‹Isaac.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

McLean‹McElhuff.
Mercurio‹Chrico.
Saenger‹Sternfeld.
Solakan‹NY & N E C
Silverman‹Mark.
Lehman‹Grundburg.
Barry‹Hecis-I W.
Daleo‹De Hart.
Maleo‹Ta Byrne.
Greenspan‹Linch.
Smolowitz‹Webb.
Wright‹Stern.
Wm J F Co‹N Y, N H, &c.
Markus‹Nashua, &c, Co
Ranker‹Rity Co‹Lebowski.
Chaddock & Co‹Marks
Heilman‹Stern.
Loring‹U S Marine.
Abrams‹Proctor.
Selwitz‹Rladers.
Botha‹Bergfield.
Heiser‹Pokress.
Wallace‹McGrath.
Warsavsky‹Saglowitz.
Cosenza‹Goodyear.
Treatment‹Lieberman & S Co.
a Groff‹Bradley Con.
Levin‹Jones Co.
Williams‹Simon.
Eisenstal‹Zellner.
Tuozzo‹Zarasolewski.
Cummins‹Redden.

PART II.—Finnelite, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Capiello‹Sicilliame.
Mandel‹Block Co.
Mandel‹Kreiner.
Solomon‹Woodman.
G Pieretti‹Horn.
Fallabiell‹Carodiglio.
Newman‹Barch.
Koenig‹Gellsky.
Werner‹Sauer.
Hartwig‹Howleson.
Traders Commercial‹A Gagioth. (2 acts.)
Hickman‹Frankenberg.
Danesh‹Rosenfeld.

Union F S & D Co‹Kramer.
Cardo‹Durr.
Well‹Kane & Co.
Calhoun‹Am Press.
Hackway‹Hartman.
Mause‹Troy.
Hart‹Fleischman Bros
Kesterson‹Wasman
Holmes‹Van Gabahim
Lawrence‹Goodman.
Ansenell‹Burger.
Fligarty‹Haltzer.
Holmes‹Doyle.
Kennedy‹McGovern.
Newmark‹Lewin.
Meyer‹Meister, &c.
Galkowski‹Com Del.
Leffler‹Garfinkel.
Fernstein‹Veribest.
Auerbach‹Keenan.
Lang‹Reynolds & Co.
Coppicus‹same.
Hensel‹Cohen.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.
Lipsky‹Josephson.
Salzman‹Cohen.
Schreiber‹Tellow Taxi
Ohrman‹Miller.
Karnoll‹Simons.
Nagle‹Dy Carmine.
Radowski‹Con Gas. Case on.

PART III.—Brady, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Goldstein‹C P & P Co.
Empire City‹Gerard‹Sida Con.
Bucking‹Peterson.
Edmondson‹Bronx B Bank.
Kohn‹I R T.
Elkins‹same.
Irving‹same.
Fisher‹same.
MacGregor‹same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Stenton‹McMullin—Adjourned to Oct. 19.

DAY CALENDAR—
Brick‹I R T.
Jacobsen‹Hay Fdy.
Hoepker‹Rotherce.
Same‹same.

Webber‹Hay Foundry
Van Doren‹Am S Barrel.
Fath‹N Y Rys.
Groner‹Mandel.
Eberhart‹I R T.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar:
Perlman‹Timmers.

Schiff‹Md Storage.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Condit‹Serio —Edward Dowling. Matter of Rambadt—Peter L. Mullally.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Germania Fire Insurance Co.‹Francis X. Bannon—Eugene J. Busher. American Savings Bank ‹Ray Weiss—John W. Stocker. Carrie Westerfield‹Sophie Moller—George A. Steinmuller.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schoncke‹Plamin et al.
Burnett‹Geres.
Franses‹Wellbrock.
Queens Villa‹Shields.
Rangler M M E Church.
Flushing.
Highest number reached, 447A.

Ward‹CNY et al.
Engle‹Morgenthaler-Pfeffer.
Usbeck‹Usbeck.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Remlinger‹Neptune Meter.
Selvaggi‹Tisdale Lum.
Hock‹Hock.
Callahan‹Nichols Cop.
Kafka‹C I & B RR.
Maher‹same.
Guinan‹Cent Un Gas.
Walsh‹B H RR.
These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Kavanagh‹CNY.
Bernard‹Eilein et al.
Goisner and ano‹N Y & Q Gas.
Sherlock, as admx‹I R T.
Marshall‹Steen Co.
Fox‹B H R R.
Heines‹same, (2 acts.)
Lein‹S Q Co & S RR.
Derfuss‹Bedell Co.
Highest number reached, 541.

Lewis‹same.
McCarren‹CB, Q Co & S RR.
People ex rel McMahon‹Greener.
Barnett‹Am Stopper.
Cooper‹Am Surety of N Y.
Comiskey R'lty‹Dietz
Mullen‹Packard.
Distefano‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Osborn‹N Am Brew.
Lemaire‹N Y & N Sh Tract.
Speelman‹Wait.
Wachsmuth, an infant ‹Evans.
Bott‹Karcher & ano.
Blassi‹same, (2 acts.)

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Skidmore‹Berthold.
Hoyt‹B H RR.
Loriochio‹CL I RR.
Cowan‹C I & B RR.
Schulman‹B H RR.

Garrett‹CB H RR.
Tooker‹Weiss.
Fischer‹Weber.
Baumeier‹Kraus.
Johnson‹Van Alst.

Highest number reached, 73.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.
Gates‹Gilligan.
Nelson‹Nat Gas.
Young Bros‹Christ'cy

PART III., Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., clear.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Sarah A. G. Skinner‹Mary E. O'Farrell—Patrick A. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Frank R. Poss‹Lillian K. Poss—Henry F. Miller.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated Day Calendar—At 1 P. M.

D'Alliseria‹Hearn.
Gutting‹Biermann.

People‹High G Dairy. Same‹Criscouli.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

O'Donnell‹Bd of Educ
Re Grandview Av.
Huntington L & C‹Schaeffer.
Re Leahy Rity.
Re 48 St.
People‹Cipoletti.
Feinstein‹Taunay.
E D E RR‹Michel.
N E R R‹Cabot.
Firth‹L I RR.
Re Guinsburg & Lang, (Snyder.)
Thompson‹B H RR.
Howe‹Howe.
Rubino‹Hennessy.
Church‹Munics.
O'Donnell‹Bd of Educ
Re O'Donnell, (Maxwell.)
Harris‹Levy.
Andrinsis‹Philadelphia & Read C & I.
Shiff‹Kahan.
Re People ex rel Surety, (Ludington.)
Same, (Com'l Adv.)
Re E 94 St (Harding.)
Crabbe‹Piaut, (2 acts)
Wegener‹N Y Con RR
Sullivan‹N E RR.
Varone‹same.
Anderson‹B H RR.
Lederer‹same.
Strasburg‹C I & B RR
Kaplan‹same.
Glass‹same.
Obermeyer‹same.
Satchell‹same.
Ellewitz‹Ellewitz.
Ger Exch Bk‹Grady.
Hicks‹Cocks.
Horlacker‹Horlacker.
Lange‹Morse.
Re Bennett's Lane, Same, (Hill.)

Kennedy‹Morse Dock Co.
O'Reilly‹Hawkins.
Riley‹Riley.
Nimmins‹Parker.
Zubriskas‹P & R C.
Re N E RR‹Cabot.)
Re same.
Cherdak‹P L Com'l't.
Kuntz‹Kuntz.
Micholofsky‹Brown.
Lintz‹Comp V Lab.
The Thrift‹Smith.
Re Kurz (Breithaupt.)
Kees‹Rockville C I.
Szemko‹Weiner Bros.
Spitzer‹Kunitz.
Same‹same.
Reid‹Sheppard.
Same‹same.
Gilbert‹Oates.
Re Evergreen Av.
Altman‹Beck.
Rosenberg‹Pollock.
Samuels‹So Pac.
Cuoco‹Clarkson.
Warner‹Bigall.
Farwell‹Union Line.
Re Union St.
Willenbrock‹Gompers.
Frank‹Frank.
Re Chaison.
Brenner‹Brenner.
Schleisner‹Krouner.
Sawey‹Wisser.
Farber‹Nowak.
Harvey‹Rockville C I.
Mackey‹Morgan.
Glickstein‹Glickstein.
Zwerling‹Neugass.
Re E 95 St. (Quigley.)
Same, (O'Connor.)
Cimmiotti Gar‹Bloom.
O'Reilly‹Hawkins.
Hamilton Pipe‹US P.
Conroy‹Lott.
Bruno‹Bruno.
J.—Trials.
Prehn‹Miller.
Isaacson‹Isaacson.
Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Sugarman‹Sugarman.
Wise‹Wise.
Bell‹Bell.
Greene‹Karp.
Rudd‹Krummenacker.
Pierrepont‹CNY.
S. Gasner Sons‹Marcus.

BOYS' HIGH—Seymour H. Neuman, history; Charles N. Doolittle, Latin; Claude F. Walker, physical science.

BUSHWICK—Adelaide L. Schenone, clerical; Ethelwyn Dihridge, English; Josephine Britton, English; Marie Maschmedt, German.

COMMERCIAL—Jesse Pasternak, biology; George C. Wood, first assistant, biological science; James J. Kane, elocution.

EASTERN DISTRICT—Florence M. Riley, commercial; Edith Sarah Arnold, commercial; Gertrude Cusack, commercial; Katharine Duffy, stenography and typewriting.

ERASMUS HALL—Loretto McGuire, history.

GIRLS—Grace L. Morrison, biology; Ida Leistner, German; Meta J. Aronson, German; Bettie Lauterbach, German; Alice I. Hazeltine, English.

MANUAL TRAINING—Frank L. Billingham, art metal work.

BRYANT—Helen Criswell, German; Louise E. Harvey, mathematics.

NEWTOWN—Jennie C. Payne, physical training.

JAMAICA—Bertha E. Stenbuck, clerical. CURTIS—Bertha L. Griffin, physical training.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS—SCHEDULE 1B.

Charles Perrine, P. S. 136; Thomas P. Smith, P. S. 17.

TEACHER PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Morris Kaufman.

INSPECTOR ATHLETICS.

Emily A. O'Keefe.

Transfers.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.
Leon W. Goldrich, from 117, Brooklyn, to 62, grammar, Manhattan.

SCHEDULE 1B—Horace M. Snyder from 17 to 122; Floyd R. Smith from 148 to 167; Rufus A. Vance from 79 to 148; Edward J. McNally from 67 to 79.

TEACHERS.

SCHEDULE 1B — Beatrice Castle from 8 to 90; Agnes E. Dwyer from 73 to 19.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The high pressure of the last two days is rapidly disappearing and the moderate depressions from the Ohio Valley southward still persist, causing a continuance of the rains in the Central Valleys, the lower lake and southern upper lake region, and the East Gulf States and their extension into the Middle and South Atlantic States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

High temperatures continue west of the Rocky Mountains, and it is considerably warmer in Wyoming, Colorado, and the Northwest. In the Gulf States and Central Valleys temperatures are somewhat low for the season, while in the lake region and the East they are nearly normal.

There will be rains Thursday in the South Atlantic States and scattered rains in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, followed by generally fair weather Friday; elsewhere the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday except in oh the North Pacific Coast, where rain is probable by Friday.

It will be warmer Thursday and Friday in the Plains States and on Friday in the Central Valleys, the upper lake region, and the Gulf States.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh east, diminishing Thursday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy, probably local rains Thursday. Friday fair; slightly warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair in north, unsettled in south, Thursday. Friday fair; warmer.

Western New York and Northern New England—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly rising temperatures.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	44	53	4 P. M.	63	57
6 A. M.	42	52	6 P. M.	59	55
9 A. M.	50	53	9 P. M.	53	53
12 M.	58	58	11 P. M.	52	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 53; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.52 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.45 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
3:40—224 E. 50 St.;	Mary Kent	Slight
7:10—217 Centre St.;	Jordan & Co	Slight
8:10—213 Hudson St.;	Mrs. Mesnier	$500
10:00—97 Av. C;	John Middleman	$200
10:15—278 3 St.;	Yetto Boltman	Slight
11:35—35 Rutgers St.;	Jennie Klatzy	Slight
P.M.		
12:30—8 Bethune St.;	Thos. Ryan	$25
1:00—Mt. Sinai Hospital		Slight
4:50—38 Forsyth St.;	Sam'l Friedman.	Slight
5:00—1 Pitt St.;	not given	Slight
5:05—509 W. 146 St.;	Kate Engel	Slight
6:05—306 W. 135 St.;	Jos. Garner	Slight
7:55—122 Prince St.;	Busy Bee Lunch	$50
9:30—31 Jay St.,	Whitall Tatum Company	$30,000
11:45—145 E. Houston St.;	A. Goldberg	$200

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 15: Lieuts. E. F. Dolan, 148 to 147; C. H. Washburn, 147 to 148; P. J. Lane, 167 to B. B. H. Squad, assigned to duty in office of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. D. J. Foley and W. J. Enright, 1 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Commissioner, for 15 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 14; J. F. McCoy, 177, and J. H. Westevelt, 32, to C. O., duty in office of Fourth Deputy Commissioner, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 13; S. C. Cole, 28, to C. O., duty in office of First Deputy Commissioner, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 15; J. V. Galvanagh, 31, to Bur. of Tele., for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 17; Patrick Kehoe and C. A. Harden, 278, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 14. To C. O., from prects. indicated, duty in office of Fourth Deputy Commissioner, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 15: E. S. Morris, 3, B. C.; Devenport, 146; W. E. Barrett, 283; T. E. J. Cavanagh, 37.

To Det. Bu.: John Cassetti, 7, for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 16; J. P. Shea, 177, for 10 days from 6 P. M. Oct. 14; Inspr. 15 days from 4 P. M. Oct. 17, prects. indicated: J. A. Golden, 4; W. A. Rice, 28; J. J. White, 39; J. J. Noonan, 171; Nathan Fishel, 18; Alfred Smith, 35; P. S. Brennan, 30, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Oct. 17, prects. indicated: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; Andrew Mealli, 18; Donato Cavone, 28; F. J. Allen, 32; J. A. Keesler, 104; Louis Herman, 7; J. J. Donlin, 15; J. R. Rotchford, 21; S. G. Donahue, 42; T. H. Waters, 149; from 8 A. M. Oct. 17 to 4 P. M. Oct. 27, prects. indicated: F. M. McNamara, 13; T. A. Brady, 28; M. J. Callahan, 42; C. J. Scrivens, 153; T. F. Hughes, 26; C. L. Manning, 36; R. M. McKenna, 68; William Dillon, 170.

Leave (without pay): Patrol. J. F. Benner, 12, for 2 days from 6 P. M. Oct. 12; Owen Kelly, 13, for 2 days from 4 P. M. Oct. 13; W. F. Arneel, 18, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Oct. 24; Frank Neuberth, 36, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Oct. 19; C. F. Schneider, 39, for 3 days from 8 A. M. Oct. 19; J. W. Brennan, 42, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Oct. 24; C. Seifried, 146, for 2 days from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 12; J. V. Dawson, 155, for 1 day from 12 P. M. Oct. 10; W. A. Mulligan, 155, for 1 day from 8 A. M. Oct. 9; Jay Price, 165, for 1 day from 10 P. M. Oct. 18.

Applications for Pay Approved.—Patrol. F. H. Schilling, 8, from noon, Aug. 18, to 12 P. M., Aug. 23; Patrick Kelly, 7, from 12 P. M., Aug. 7, to noon, Aug. 11, while sick; William Keith, 31, from noon, May 12, to noon, June 16, while sick; P. J. Cleary, 43, from 6:45 A. M., Aug. 16, to 2:41 P. M., Aug. 21, while under suspension; W. J. Farrell, 79, from 12 P. M., Sept. 10, to 12 P. M., Sept. 18, and from 12 P. M., Sept. 20 to 12 P. M., Sept. 24, while sick; Hermann Heden, 275, from 3:10 P. M., Sept. 12, to 12 P. M., Sept. 17, 1914, while sick; George Wagner, Traf. Div. B, from noon, Aug. 3, to noon, Aug. 7, while sick.

Advancement to $1,250 Grade.—Harry Griffin, School, Oct. 6. To $1,150 Grade: J. M. Thomas, 144, Oct. 19. To $1,150 Grade, Oct. 26: L. H. Wavle, 5; E. H. Lundberg, 5; W. J. Cummings, 7; Michael Mulberski, 7; Henry Wolf, 7; J. A. Flanagan, 63; B. M. Smith, 66; Peter Schuller, 156; J. F. J. Hofmann, 164; H. J. Ahr, 172; Patrick Walsh, 1st Dist.; T. E. Roden, 5; J. H. Cahill, 5; S. G. Romano, 7; J. A. Scheider, 7; Frederick Reger, 63; Michael Raftery, W. H. Daly, 148; C. R. Steurer, 162; R. L. Mulvey, 170; F. McGann, D. B.; J. W. Sutter, 4th Dist. To $1,150 Grade, Oct. 27: Louis Hoffman, 1; J. F. Riley, D. B.

Suspended from Duty.—Patrol. E. E. Ittner, 1, to take efect 6.16 P. M., Oct. 13; Hugh McKenna, 15, to take efect 1.26 A. M. Oct. 14; G. L. Pinchbeck, 62, to take effect 11:37 A. M., Oct. 15.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Matthew M. Casey, Eng. 13, conduct prejudicial to good order, fined 2 days' pay; John J. Wall, H. & L. 9, disrespect to superior officer, neglect of duty; guilty on charges and ordered that all recreation leaves allowed under Sec. 154 of the Rules be withheld for a period of 7 days on each charge, 14 days in all; from 8 A. M., Oct. 20, to 8 A. M., Oct. 29, and transferred to H. & L. 18.

Charges dismissed: Lawrence J. Kane, Eng. 24, reckless driving; William J. Heaney, H. & L. 26, absence without leave.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157 E. 67 St., at time and date specified: 10, M.—Monday, Oct. 19; Eng. 8; Tuesday, Oct. 20, Eng. 20; Wednesday, Oct. 21, Eng. 33; Thursday, Oct. 22, Eng. 152; Friday, Oct. 23, H. & L. 37; Saturday, Oct. 24, Eng. 155. 1 P. M.—Monday, Oct. 19, Eng. 227; Tuesday, Oct. 20, Eng. 228; Wednesday, Oct. 21, Eng. 248; Thursday, Oct. 22, Eng. 255; Friday, Oct. 23, H. & L. 125; Saturday, Oct. 24, H. & L. 149.

Revocation of detail to take effect at 8 A. M., Oct. 15: Joseph F. Dunleavy, (No. L) Eng. 217, to the late Chaplain Thomas F. McGrorian as driver.

Resignation of William A. Fasolo, Eng. 152, is accepted.

Suspension from all duty, to take effect at 4:40 P. M., Oct. 14: John F. Logan, Eng. 269.

Special leaves without pay: Capt. Peter Benson, Eng. 56, 84 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; L. J. Riebling, Eng. 270, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 16.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRUCE, LESLIE C., (Aug. 2, 1911;) net estate, $219,353; bank, $25,579; intestate, widow, Julia Andrews Bruce; daughter, Harriet B., and son, Leslie C., Jr.; each $68,117; stocks, $461,081; 720 U. S. Steel pf., $84,600; 400 Del. & Hud. Co., $68,500; 700 U. S. Steel com., $54,987; 700 Chesapeake & Ohio pfty., $55,650; 815 Ill. Central, $44,572; claims include $404,744, held by widow Julia Andrews Bruce.

CROSBY, SARAH H., (April 12, 1913;) net estate, $68,402; bank, $3,654; jewelry, $930; 138 E. 94 St., $16,000; 137 E. 94 St., $16,000; 1,452 Lex. Av., $15,000; equity in 1,456 Lex. Av., $3,862, and 1,458 Lex. Av., $3,862; ½ interest in 1,450 Lex. Av., $10,884.

FISCHER, CARL, Jr., (supplemental report.)

MENKEN, MARGARETHE, (Oct. 9, 1913;) net estate, $6,970; 2-3 interest in 118 W. 102 St., $5,333; bank, $2,317.

MERRILL, HORACE B., (Jan. 27, 1905;) no assets taxable in New York.

MOSTYN, BERKELY, (April 25, 1906;) deficit.

O'CONNELL, MARTIN J., (April 29, 1909;) net estate, $860; bank, $789; mtg., $1,545.

OPPERMAN, JACOB F., (June 1, 1909;) net estate, $8,431; bank, $4,150; judgment against Harry Norris, $4,852.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:10|Sun sets..5:22|Moon rises..1:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:52	4:14	10:02	10:30
Governors Island	4:07	4:25	10:38	11:03
Hell Gate	5:57	6:15	12:18	12:43

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 14.

SS Finland, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
SS Samland, London, Oct. 1.
SS Marquette, London, Oct. 3.
SS Italia, Almeria, Oct. 4.
SS Inca, Huelva, Sept. 24.
SS Prins Willem V., Haiti, Oct. 8.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Oct. 9.
SS Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 22.
SS Verona, Naples, Oct. 3.
SS Madonna, Naples, Sept. 30.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Oct. 8.
SS Ossabaw, Brunswick, Oct. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
San Guglielmo	Naples	Oct. 2
Carolyn	Bilboa	Oct. 9
Matapedia	Colon	Oct. 6
Philadelphia	San Juan	Oct. 10
Istmanian	Cristobal	Oct. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Olympic	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Mauretania	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Panmon	Progreso	Oct. 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 13
Allianca	Colon	Oct. 10
Boniface	Barbados	Oct. 8
Altamaha	Port Arthur	Oct. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 13
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 9
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

Touraine	Havre	Oct. 10
New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Themistocles	Patras	Sept. 28
Clio	Lisbon	Oct. 3
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Oct. 10
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 10
Maracas	Trinidad	Oct. 9
Santa Cruz	Colon	Oct. 8
Splendor	Catania	Oct. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kroonland, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiania	10:

INSTRUCTION.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School & Office, 347 West 79th Street; Girls' School, 339 West 79th Street. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools; none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. 15 teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Personal interviews at home or school welcomed.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

HORACE MANN SCHOOL
Teachers College, Columbia University.
High School for Girls.
Elementary School and Kindergarten for Boys and Girls.
Its preparation for college and home life long considered model. Gymnasium, swimming pool, playgrounds. Address
HENRY CARR PEARSON, Principal,
West 120th Street, New York City.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.
Cooking, Elementary and Advanced. Dietetics, Dish, Hostess and Housewifery Courses. Practical courses in Dressmaking, Decorative Art, Household Accounts, Conversational French, English, Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,
Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y. A Home School for Girls. Boys admitted under 12 years (separate dep't). Home Mother for young children. 25 miles from N. Y. 500 ft. elevation. All courses of study. Rates $300 to $375. Catalog.

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory and Special Classes. Opens Oct. 7th.

THE TAYSON HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 6th. 164-166-168 West 75th St. Clara L. Colburne, A. B., Martha K. Humphrey, A. M., Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
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BOYS SUCCESSFULLY PREPARED FOR COLUMBIA, CORNELL, HARVARD, PRINCETON, YALE and other colleges.
Registered by the REGENTS. BUSINESS COURSES.
CLASSES SMALL. PRIMARY.
Laboratories, Gymnasium, Playground. Tel. 3787 Riv.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the present system of large schools prevents individual instruction.
A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.
THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities.
205 West 78th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Teachers College, Columbia University.
An all-day country school for city boys, on West 246th Street, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park. Modern, $1-million-dollar equipment. 15 acres. Catalog.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Ph.D., Principal
West 246th Street.

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Boarding and Day School for Boys
35TH YEAR.
Prepares Boys thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools.
Up-to-date modern equipment.
New all-light school rooms.
Individual instruction in small classes.
For illustrated catalogue address
72d Street and West End Av., New York

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY
35 West 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler.
Boys carefully taught how to learn and prepared for 3 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School.
A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.
A staff of professional teachers.
SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

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REMOVED TO
49 and 51 East 61st Street
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

Harlem Preparatory School,
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From Primary to College.
Classes of 6 to 10. Individual attention.
Day and Boarding Students.

ST. MARTHA'S
Bronxville, N. Y.
Episcopal.
Three Years Course. Specialty of Sewing, Dressmaking and Gardening.

ALCUIN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
11½-15 West 16 Street
Kindergarten through High School
Reopens Thursday, October 1
Open for Registration.

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An OPPORTUNITY to learn French among French people.
Elementary and advanced. Monday, Thursday evenings. NOW OPEN. Terms moderate. Prospectus. FRENCH INSTITUTE, C. A. 169 West 54th St.

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Languages taught in classes or privately.

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Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.
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Miss Bucchi School of Languages.
Superior native teachers. Class, private instruction. Teachers sent. Rates reasonable. 237 West 109th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAJOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 100 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, gold rings, gold and platinum mountings, machines, safes, diamond scales, fixtures, &c.
ADDISON S. PRATT, Receiver.
SCHLESINGER & LAZAROE, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of FRANK SCHLEIDER, LAUNDRY SUPPLY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 440 W. 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 8 horses, 5 trucks, laundry supplies, office furniture, &c.
GEORGE W. ELKINS, Receiver,
34 Pine St., N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WOLCHONOK and SCHIFFMAN & FETTER, co-partners trading as WOLCHONOK & FETTER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 West 32nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of furs, linings, rags, showroom fixtures, fur machines, machine heads, &c.
WILLIAM WEISS, Receiver.
BLAU & ZALKIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOYKOS BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 23rd, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 32nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, skins, machinery, fixtures, safe, &c. Inspection Oct. 21st and 22d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
MICHAEL MAUTNER, Receiver.
HENRY S. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 200 Bway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20361.—In Bankruptcy.—EFFICIENCY SALES CO., Inc., Bankrupt.
Efficiency Sales Co. Inc. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 6, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York on October 27, 1914 at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

RESORTS.

SUNSHINE AND SAFETY IN Beautiful BARBADOS
(British West Indies)
There is no need to repine because the WINTER RESORTS of Southern Europe are closed to visitors. A far more equable and delightful climate is provided by sunny Barbados.
SPLENDID SCENERY, ECONOMICAL LIVING, SPORTS, MOTORING, DRIVES, BOATING.
Write to
HORSE INTERNATIONAL AGENCY,
4th Avenue & 30th Street, New York City
Or to
LEWIS W. CLEMENS, F. R. C. I.,
1802 King Street West, Montreal, Quebec.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 800 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 & up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.
Ye Old Park House
SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Rooms for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking.
Address JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
HOTEL DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Attractions at
The World's Seaside Metropolis
Are at Their Best During the Fall Months.
HOTEL DENNIS
provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as the ideal Seashore home.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES
on the Beach Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR D'ANSANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lats-keiler"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$13.50 weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Av., Near Beach.
Special Fall and Winter Rates.
Private baths. Rooms en suite with running water. Booklet. Careful management. Monroe Hutchins.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.
Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens.
18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
NOW OPEN
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES,
Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. I. WOEHR, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Cresco, Monroe Co., Pa. Pocono Station.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—SAFES CHEAP!
Good as new—small SAFES and vaults taken in trade as part payment for Modler celebrated safes—prices marked in plain figures—first and only safe company that has marked such goods in Plain Figures.
MODLER SAFE CO., 273 Broadway.
Phone 1910 Franklin.

SURROGATE CITATION.
BANGS.—LEMUEL B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To SAMUEL E. BANGS, Nesbitt H. Banga, an infant over the age of fourteen years; Merwin Bolton Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years; Edward Dewey Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years, and John Nevin Sayre, designated as an alternative and successor executor; Minnie Davenport Bangs, designated in the will as contingent executor; the heirs and next of kin of LEMUEL B. BANGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Isabel Hoyt Bangs, who resides at No. 32 East 51st Street, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, with codicil thereto relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LEMUEL B. BANGS, who was at the time of his death a resident of No. 32 East 51st Street, in the City and County of New York, deceased.
Therefore You and each of You are cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.
In testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of our said County (Seal.) of New York, at said County, the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 20,480.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT G. BANCROFT, Bankrupt.
Creditors of Herbert G. Bancroft are hereby notified that on the 7th day of October A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 27th day of October A. D., 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE
October 14, 1914 Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19800.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER GOLDSTEIN, doing business as MEYER GOLDIE, Bankrupt.
Meyer Goldstein, doing business as Meyer Goldie, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 27, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 27, 1914 at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
EDWARD CORNING CHAS. WENDER C.E.
EDWARD CORNING CO.
BUILDERS
100 W. 14 St. NEW YORK
PLUMBING REPAIRS
Roof Tanks, Iron Structures, Fire Line and Stand Pipe Violations.
Flood Cellars Cured.
M. M. GOLDING,
Tel. Columbus 6227. 138 West 65th St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Irving Arms, on Riverside Drive, Bought in by Plaintiff for $310,000—Resale on Mercer Street—$300,000 Alteration of Stern's Old Building for Market—Business Leases.

A striking illustration of the difficulty of getting buyers for real estate was furnished in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday when several good parcels of property were offered at auction. In every case the property was bought in by the plaintiff.

The largest offering was the seven-story apartment house known as the Irving Arms, on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street, a plot 72.6 by 130.9. It was struck down on a bid of $310,000 by Joseph P. Day to George Schweigler, who brought an action against Joseph Freedman and others to secure a claim which, with the first mortgage of $285,000, amounted to $318,219. The same auctioneer also sold to the Mutual Life Insurance Company the five-story dwelling at 812 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, for $30,000. The foreclosure action was brought against Eric Dahlgren and others to secure a judgment of $72,088. In the Pennsylvania zone J. E. Roosevelt and others bought in the four-story tenement at 462 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-third Street, for $50,000.

There were two offerings in the downtown section. One was the eight-story loft at 475 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, 26.5 by 200.2, bought by J. L. Downey and others as trustees for $170,000, the incumbrances being $188,855 and the other parcel was the five-story loft at 89 Mercer Street near Spring Street, which was taken by S. A. Fatman for $25,000.

Resale of Mercer Street Loft.

An investor has purchased from the 190th Street Holding Company of which Hyman Horwitz is President, No. 237 Mercer Street, a six-story loft building on a plot 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of West Third Street.

New Jersey property was given by the buyer in part payment. This seller secured title to the property about four months ago from Bing & Bing, operators.

Society Buys Tenements.

Title to the two five-story flats occupying a plot 50 by 100 at No. 1,339 and 1,341 Avenue A has been taken by the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer. The property is located 75 feet south of Seventy-second Street.

23d Street Market Building.

Plans have practically been concluded, it was stated yesterday by the firm of Albert B. Ashforth, for converting the old Stern's drygoods store in Twenty-third Street into a great market headquarters under the name of the Cosmopolitan Garden. Announcement of the projected plan was made several weeks ago, and last week the final papers toward carrying out the scheme were signed.

The building, which has a frontage of 173 feet on both Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, will be extensively altered by the architects, Starrett & Van Vleck, at a cost of about $300,000. On the first, second, and third floors will be over sixty booths on each floor, which will be leased to provision dealers from all parts of the country. There will also be spaces for exhibitions of groceries, wines, household furnishings, china and glassware and other articles. The fourth floor will be fitted up as a restaurant accommodating 2,000 persons, and on the roof will be an immense garden for the display of horticultural products and sea foods.

The projector of this elaborate market idea for New York is Maurice M. Berger. The firm of Albert B. Ashforth has been appointed managing agents and they report that leases have already been made for space aggregating about $125,000.

$650,000 Apartment Loans.

Two building loans of $325,000 each have been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Eighteenth Street and West End Avenue Company for the erection of two apartment houses each on a plot 72 by 102.2 on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, beginning 181 feet west of West End Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

John R. Davidson has sold for Anna Schwarz the vacant plot of land covering about four lots on the east side of Clason Point Road, near 152d Street, to Elizabeth VanNostdall for investment.

Brooklyn.

The Simcros Realty Company has sold the two detached cottages on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, east of Fourth Avenue, occupying a plot of ground 58 by 97.6 for Mrs. Alice Langstroth, to an investor. The same realty concern sold the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street, on a plot 67x146, consisting of two three-story buildings and stores and two cottages in rear of the plot, to William Koch, who will make extensive alterations on the property.

E. H. Winslow Buys Estate.

Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., have sold for Helen K. and Elizabeth B. Olcott their property at the corner of Cenoke Avenue and Lambert Road, New Canaan, Conn., consisting of about seven acres of land with dwelling, barn and other outbuildings. The purchaser is Eugene H. Winslow, President of the Metropolitan Casualty Company. R. B. Morse was associated as broker.

College Point Sale.

A plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the west side of Second Street, near Second Avenue, College Point, was sold at foreclosure at the Flushing Town Hall yesterday to John Cramer and Eugene Weber, the consideration being $5,501. The land was owned by Arthur C. Grell.

Commercial Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Cecilia L. A. Slater the store No. 2,200 Seventh Avenue to Samuel Kornicker and Isaac S. Phillips.

William S. Kinsey & Sons, for many years retail linen merchants on lower Fifth Avenue has leased for a term of years a store in the Ritz Chambers, 406-8 Madison Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets. In the Carlton Chambers, 462 Madison Avenue, G. Alfred Walter, the optician, has leased a store for a long term of years. Both leases were negotiated by Herbert Gulick.

H. W. Krumwiede, Jr., and Wm. Bettmann have leased for the Street Coal Company to Wm. Ford the garage at 203 West 128th Street; for Mrs. R. Wise, to the Champion Laundry the store at 2,209 Seventh Avenue, and for Louis Wendel, Jr., to the Modern Art Hat Co., the store at 2,204 Seventh Avenue.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Clara A. M. Gree, her property on Evergreen Avenue, Rye, to Ralph Hubbard, for two years; and for William T. Gould, his house on Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, to Myron H. Clark.

Fish & Marvin in conjunction with the Pelham Realty Company have leased the Randall property known as The Hermitage at Pelham Manor, to R. M. Stuart Wortley.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100, No. 11 West Forty-seventh Street, for Miles Tuska. F. Edwards to Mrs. L. T. Buckley.

Douglas L. Elliman & Company have leased for a term of years for Mrs. George L. Malcom, No. 52 East 53rd Street, a five-story American basement house on a lot 18 by 100, to Myron H. Oppenheim.

Leases Four Apartment Houses.

S. A. Uhlfelder has leased for a term of years from the Murray estate the four five-story apartment houses at 120 West 101st Street, 72 West 102d Street, 151 West 102d Street, and 61 East 117th Street. The aggregate rental will be about $65,000. D. H. Scully & Co. were the brokers.

New Harlem Churches.

Plans have been filed for a two-story church on the north side of 137th Street, 200 feet east of Lenox Avenue, fronting 50 feet, with a façade of brick and limestone. The Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York is the owner. It will be known as St. James's Presbyterian Church. Ludlow & Peabody, the architects, have placed the cost at $50,000.

Plans were also filed with the Building Department yesterday for a one-story Sunday school and church assembly hall for St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Charles J. Plunkett is the rector, on the north side of 138th Street, 195 feet east of Lenox Avenue. It will have a frontage of 56 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The cost has been placed at $12,000.

Ask City to Postpone Sale.

The Flushing Business Men's Association has appointed a committee to consult with Controller Prendergast and urge him to postpone for one year the sale of a number of parcels of property in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens for unpaid taxes. The sale was advertised to take place on Oct. 27.

The Flushing business men maintain that because of the present stringency in the money market the city should be lenient in enforcing immediate payment of the arrearages. The committee that will visit Controller Prendergast consists of George W. Pople, Henry L. Bogert, James H. Quinlan, Col. Albert E. Sholes, John F. Rodgers, and Joseph F. Poey.

Golf Day for Realty Men.

The Fall golf tournament of the Real Estate Board of New York will take place tomorrow at the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I. Nearly 100 entries have been received. Albert B. Ashforth is Chairman of the committee.

Real Estate Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. announce that at a recent meeting John A. Le Boutillier and Barnet Lefferts were added to the Board of Directors.

Plans have been filed for a two-story office building and front exits to the Polo Grounds at Eighth Avenue, 157th and 159th Sts. It will be on the corner of Eighth Avenue and 157th Street, having a frontage of 82 feet and a depth of 253 feet. The National Exhibition Company is the owner and lessee of the grounds. Frank Ring, the architect, has placed the cost at $20,000.

George W. Pople, of Flushing, who has been prominent in civic matters for years, has been nominated for President of the Flushing Business Men's Association for the nineteenth successive time. He has been very active in securing better transit facilities for Flushing.

Upon their return Friday evening from the trip to Queens Borough the delegates to the Convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York will visit the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show in Grand Central Palace.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 222, n e corner of 94th St, 76x139.9x irregular; seven-story apartment house; George Schwegler against Joseph Freedman, and others. M. Leopold, attorney; D. H. Baum, attorney; due, $21,777; taxes, &c., $6,349.60; subject to first mtg of $285,000; to the plaintiff for $310,000.

Madison Av, 812, s e corner 68th St, 100.5 x16.8, 4 and 5 story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Eric Dahlgren and others; P. L. Allen, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $72,088.21; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

8th Av, 462 e s, 24.8 ft n of 33d St, 24.82 100, 4-story tenement and stores and 5-story rear tenement; J. E. Roosevelt and others, trustees, against Auerbach Realty Co. and others; G. C. Kobbe, attorney; E. J. McLean, referee; due, $53,818.82; taxes, &c., $1,398; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

55th St, 108 E, east s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5, four-story dwelling; Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street Co. against Stuyvesant Wainwright and others; H. S. Frith, attorney; A. M. Leslie, referee; due, $7,496.23; subject to first mortgage of $21,000; to the plaintiff for $28,500.

130th St, 55 West, n s, 255 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Oct. 21.

134th St, 212-214 East, s s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.5, four-story hall; Union Trust Co. against Gault Realty Co. and others; Miller, K. L., T., attorneys; M. J. McGoldrick, referee; due, $17,357.61; taxes, &c., $969.95; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

534 St, 37-39 East, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 52x103.8, two four-story dwellings; voluntary sale; 37 bid in at $36,600; 39 withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 475, w s, 159.9 ft n of Grand, 26.5x200.2, to Mercer (48) x26.4x200.2, eight-story loft and store building; J. L. Downey and others, trustees, against No. 475 Broadway Co. to foreclose mtg; Elkins, Morris & Stevens, attorneys; T. H. Keogh, referee; due, $176,638.29; taxes, &c, $7,587.60; to the plaintiff for $170,000.

By Samuel Marx.

55th St, 60 East, s s, 144 ft e of Madison Av, 22x100.5, four-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against N. A. Rook and others; Geller, R. & A., attorneys; J. F. Rogan, referee; due, $36,107.59; taxes, &c., $985.85; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

Mercer 88, e s, 120 ft s of Spring St, 25x 100, 5-story loft and store building; S. A. Fatman against Augusta Deiches and others; Rose & P., attorneys; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $35,500.59; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

16th St, 18 West, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 21x103.8, 4-story dwelling; C. O. Hill and others, trustees, against J. B. Fox and others; Howard Hasbrouck, attorney; Stephen O'Brien, referee; due, $34,464.86; taxes, &c., $320.40; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Lawrence Av, 1,501, n w corner of Mansion St, 25x95; adjourned to Oct. 28.

Watson Av, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead Av, 100.08 x, x Normile and others, executors, against Richard Sullivan and others; Henry Wendt, attorney; J. H. Goggin, referee; due, $4,479.39; taxes, &c, $908.78; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

St Nicholas Av, 1,365-1,3464, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x irr, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against Coller Construction Co. and others; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $210,735.96; taxes, &c, $2,277.54; 172d St, 364, n e, 25 ft 8½ in x 100, 3-story dwelling; C. W. Slade against M. A. Brosnan and others; S. B. Robinson, attorney; L. L. Cook, referee; due, $4,784.19; taxes, &c, $326.04.

Madison St, 359, s s, 240.3 ft e of Scammel St, 23.8x95.3, five-story tenement and stores; W. F. Randolph and others against David Cohen and others; Curry & Curry, attorneys; F. Joyce, referee; due, $90,815.39; taxes, &c, $704.40.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

23d St, 250-252 West, s s, 238 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, vacant; also 252 St, 305 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 15.10x98.9, vacant; also 253 St, 253 West, n s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 28.9x98.9, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. C. Moodley and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; W. G. Brown, referee; due, $68,740.24; taxes, &c, $2,858.62.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Spring St, 118, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.2x31, seven-story loft and store; German Security Co. against Max Lehrman, individually and as administrator, and others, action 1; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $5,518.16; taxes, &c, $908.90.

By Samuel Marx.

16th St, 441-443 West, n s, 250.4 ft e of 10th Av, 40x92, two six-story tenements and stores; Emilie Hoffman against J. S. Hannon and others; Stern, S. & T., attorneys; W. Allen, referee; due, $4,985.35; taxes, &c, $361; subject to first mortgage of $50,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d Av, 2,537, s w corner of 138th St, 43.11x 74.8x36.5x71.8, five-story office and store building; also Prospect Av, 149 to 207 s s, 405.11 ft s of 165th St, 50x100, three three-story tenements; E. S. Appleby and others against Austin Carr and others; Cannon & Cannon, attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $48,708.93; taxes, &c., $5,516.34, subject to prior mortgage aggregating $9,360.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 1,320, w s, 426 ft s of Avenue St. John, 50x118, six-story flat and stores; M. M. Tregoser against Hag Harbon Estates and others; S. S. Levine, attorney; Louis Fridigar, referee; due, $7,683.24; taxes, &c., $100; subject to mortgage $44,500.

By Henry Brady.

137th St, 461 East, n s, 630.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100, three-story dwelling; E. Steward Burrill against Lydiard Horton and others; Worcester W. & S., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $4,674.35; taxes, &c., $187.16.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

183d St, n s, 195 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story Sunday School and hall, 55x99.11; Trustees of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, owner; N. Serracine, 125 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $12,000.

184th St, n e corner of Ryer Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 40.8½x81.8½; Petit Building Co., Andrew Berhmann, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, President, owner; Lucien Piscioitta, 391 East 149th St., architect; cost, $60,000.

Middletown Road, n s, 116.4 ft e of Mahan Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 31x 34½; Marie E. Baxter, 3,105 Middletown Road, Owner; Charles R. Baxter, 3,105 Middletown Road, architect; cost, $2,500.

Polo Grounds, 8th Av, 157th to 159th St, for a two-story office and exits, 82x253; National Exhibition Co., 200 5th Av., owner; J. Ring, 525 West 24th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

137th St, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, for a two-story church, 50x91.9; Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of N. Y., owner; Ludlow & Peabody, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 emitted.

74th St, 508 East, to a three-story and basement power plant; Manhattan Railways Co, owner; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., lessee; H. G. Stott, 600 West 50th St, architect; cost, $27,961.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

With names and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, e s, from 82d to 83d St, 204.4x85; William M. Brown to Fort Green Co., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, (mtg $980,000.) Aug. 20; attorney, Charles Hasbrouck, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$100

7TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 80th St, 40.8x100x irregular x95; Coast Realty Co. to 7th Av. Development Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $120,000.) Oct. 30, 1911; attorney, B. H. Stern, 149 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 1664, 23x100; Abraham Lewis to Celia Garfinkel, 8,765 32d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000.) Oct. 13; attorney, Samuel Manheimer, 270 Madison St.....$100

116TH ST, e s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.10; John Claflin to James S. Alexander, 507 Madison St, and others, as trustees, Sept. 25; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$100

124TH ST, 129 East, n s, 840 ft e of Park Av, 26x100.11, (foreclosure Sept. 29); Walter S. Logan, referee to Charles Smith, 2311 Park Av, Oct. 13; attorneys, Benjamin, S., H. & Taylor, 111 Broadway.....$20,000

96TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; H. Augusta, wife of John A. Coleman, Jr., to Jane Franke, Glen Head, L. I., all liens, Oct. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 344 East, 16x100.11; Realty Co. to Market Stable Co., 10 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, David G. Goodwin, 47 West 34th St.....$2,800

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 770, all; Lillie Bohm and another to Northern Leasing and Realty Corp., 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Lillie Bohm, 6M Eagle Av.....$5,737

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,695, store; Charles F. Davermann to Louis F. Edwards, 1,101 Westchester Av, 1 year from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Louis F. Edwards, 1,101 Westchester Av.....$300

3D AV, 2,535, n ½ of store; Theodore Neckles to Basil G. Aridas, 154 Jay St., Brooklyn, 2 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Basil G. Aridas, 201 Sands St., Brooklyn.....$720 to $900

3D AV, 2,537, store floor; Frank Carr to Louis Cannaviello, 306 East 139th St. 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Louis Cannaviello, 306 East 139th St.....$540

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 306 and 308; Carlo Marino & Co. against Bessie T. Houghton, owner; John Barber, contractor.....$1,610

BARTHOLDY ST, n s, 25.1 ft e of Rosewood Av, 50x95; James Martinelli against P. S. Construction Co., owner, (renewal).....$570

MADISON AV, 563; Philip A. Feigin against Robert R. Bonner, owner; W. F. Ellison, Inc., contractor.....$198

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 136.6 ft n of Freeman St, 100x—; Charles Schlesinger against Daniel Wheaton Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$150

67TH ST, 329 West; Jacob Efron against Real Realty Co., owner; Jacob Portman, contractor.....$118

69TH ST, 237 to 241 West; Joseph Prushavsky against Seligman Manheimer, owner; Strom & Block, contractors.....$73

84TH ST, 153 West; Jacob Efron against Rose Reilly, owner; Jacob Portman, contractor.....$55

97TH ST, 308 West; George Ellis, Inc., against Grace M. Litchfield, owner; Ernest Tribelhorn, contractor.....$35

124TH ST, 510 West; Louis Cohen against Moore-Simon Realty Holding Corporation, owner and contractor.....$13

140TH ST, 151 West; Louis Cohen against Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, and Solomon Rothfeld, owners and contractors.....$24

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,003; John Manuvel against Charles Meyer and Charles Klusaman, owners; Jacob Keller, contractor.....$200

BRYANT AV, n w corner of North St, 87.6x100; Benjamin Silverman against Henry Cleland, Inc., owner; Jacob Reisman, contractor.....$157

TINTON AV, 901; Louis Marks against Sarg Construction Co., owner; Louis Wiener, contractor.....$128

176TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Vyse Av, 25x100; Arnold J. D. Heins against Therese Burgholder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Salter & Steinhamp.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 18,041.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN J. PEARLMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of Benjamin J. Pearlman are hereby given that on the 11th day of April A. D. 1913, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1914, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt

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Near West End Av.

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Exceptionally moderate rents for this class of building. Representative on premises.

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50 Central Park West,
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FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.

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Exceptional closet space.

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Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.

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New Fireproof Building.

Large rooms, excellent floor plan.

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NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.

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Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, 66th St	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	1,800 to 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	4, 6 & 7	1	900 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540 & 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,800
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,400
Cornwall, 255 West 90th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 9	2 & 3	1,700 to 2,300
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	8 & 9	1	1,250 & 1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St	B	7 & 8	2	900 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 Riverside Drive, corner 100th St	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	4 & 6	1	420 & 660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,600, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	9	3	2,400
Hamilton, 420 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	6 & 8	2 & 3	1,200 to 2,300
Rexor, 600 West 116th St., S. W. corner Broadway	A	6 & 7	2	1,600 to 1,800
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St	B	5, 7, 12	1 & 2	780, 1,200 to 2,000
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	5, 6 & 7	1	540 to 840
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
Florette, 615 West 143d St., near Broadway	B	4, 5, 7	1	480, 600, 660
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St	C	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.
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RENTS $36 TO $80.
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12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
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A Fireproof Modern Structure
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6 Rooms, $1,200.
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Service and Passenger Elevators. DRIVEWAY entrance. Best of SERVICE.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. 51 E. 42d St.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38W.35thSt.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 4240 Greeley.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

175 West 85th Street
7 LARGE ROOMS, Corner $720
Apartments; Electricity and all improvements. $780
One block from Subway and "L" Stations. SNOWBER & SMITH, 2,190 B'way, 76th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

552 North of 127th St.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
THE MADRID
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $60 and $70.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
253 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

427 to 441 Fort Washington Av. 179th to 180th St.
Four to six rooms, $40 to $60, in most modern high-class elevator house; Subway express; exceptional values. Owner on premises.

Port Royal
246 West 129th St.
Six-seven desirable rooms; convenient to El. Telephone. Elevator Service. Liberal Concessions. Owner on premises. Rents, $45-$52.

Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in Manhattan
Convent Avenue
(Whole Block)
128th to 129th St.
New Apartments
Unusually Attractive
3 and 4 Rooms
All night telephone service. Within three minutes of 6th and 9th Av. L and Subway.
Rents, $24 to $35
Office 39 Convent Av. Phone 8430 Morningside. Can be seen evenings.
These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby insuring tenants best possible service.

Finest on the West Side HAS NO COMPARISON
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.

The SHOREVIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

Trinity Court,
615 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent, on premises.

542 West 179th St.,
near St. Nicholas Av. & 181st St. Sub. Station.
VERY HIGH CLASS AND EXCLUSIVE.
4 Beautiful Light Rooms and Bath.
Every New Improvement.
RENT $33 TO $36.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath. RENT $720 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway. Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath. RENT $960 to $1,000.

—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av. Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths. RENT $1,000 to $1,800.

—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway. 7 and 8 rooms and bath. RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners. 1,482 Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
SMITHSONIAN 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.

THERESA 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave., Near 129th St. Telephone Harlem 2075.

528 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

West 80th and B'way
Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

THE PLAZA
795 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th. Elegant seven and eight room apartments. Electric light, parquet floors; all-night elevator service; rents $720 year. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.

3-Room Physician's Office.....$1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St.
One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
Only One Apartment Left
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St. Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room, in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars.
7 & 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL
399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A.L.MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42D ST.

ECONOMY
Apartments of Four Rooms and Bath—Five Rooms and Bath—Six Rooms and Two Baths, and Corner Suites of Seven Rooms and Two Baths in the
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Northold AND Southold
West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.
Rentals range from $600 to $1,300.
RENTING AGENTS ON PREMISES.
Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.

7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms **$1750 TO $2400** **2 & 3 BATHS** Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.
Light on three sides.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
Eight Rooms and Bath.

Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.

Cruikshank Company
141 BROADWAY.

BACHELOR
691 Madison Ave. COR. N.E. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Service included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

APARTMENTS
THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.

1—7-room apartment.....$1,000
1—6-room apartment.....$680

All beautiful, large, light rooms.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
45, 47, 51 East 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 East 59th
6-7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,100-$1,450
3 Rooms and Bath.....$600
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway. **REMCO** 98th St.,
or Superintendent, on premises.

Alcedo
S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All Improvements.
7-all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,300.
Superintendent on premises.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.
near Park Av.
One and two Rooms and Bath.
High-class Elevator Apartment.
RENTS FROM $540 TO $900,
Including Chambermaid Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

31 GRAMERCY PARK
Attractive Studio
With skylights, commanding fine north light.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

MANHATTAN—East side.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505—FIFTH AV.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

755 Park Av.
CORNER 72D STREET.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500
Renting Agent on Premises, or EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO. 421 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d St.
Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
All Outside Rooms.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $2,650
Renting Agent on Premises, or EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 4300.

150 W. 79th St.
One Duplex and one Simplex Apartment of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,600 Per Annum
All Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Exposure.

1,211 Madison Ave.
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rent $1,500 to $1,800

29 EAST 48TH STREET
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
3 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH
Elevator and Maid Service
Rent $1,200 per annum
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloedgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

15 EAST 10TH STREET
Near 5th Ave.
THE MAYFIELD
5-8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100-$1,600
Exceptionally Desirable
New, modern, high-class building. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, Inc. Tel. Farragut 9494. 1,123 Broadway.

RUTHERFORD, 206-210 E. 17th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
4 & 5 Rooms, $35 to $45
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 East 17th St.

To Sublet Unfurnished for one year. Very Attractive Apartment; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, on Fifth Avenue. Reduced Rental. Apply
THE LORRAINE,
8th Av. and 46th St.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.
EWING, BACON & HENRY. Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.
M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. 7021, 1464 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale.
Fine factory building, 18th St., near 9th Av., for sale; reasonable price. W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
Long Island City.—Best small factory site on fully improved street; three blocks to elevated station; two blocks to Jackson Av.; low price. E. A. L'Ecluse, 18 East 34th St., N. Y. City.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.
Attention, Owners.—Will fill your vacant apartments if you give me management; personal, economical management guaranteed. William Bellmann, 2,232 7th Av. Phone 3323 Morningside.

Wanted—Elevator apartment, houses, flats or tenements in any section of the city; have cash buyers; quick results. Charles Galewski, Inc., 206 Broadway.

Wanted to rent small house unfurnished; modern improvements; garden space; borrout; preferably near water; rent reasonable; immediate occupancy; no agents. L 60 Times.

To Let—Furnished.
WEST END AV.
ELEVEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS; ELECTRIC LIGHT; HARDWOOD FLOORS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; BARGAIN. APPLY L. R. REIS, 880 BROADWAY. PHONE GRAMERCY 10.

To Let—Unfurnished.
West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Beautiful seven (7) room residence, near railroad station and Great South Bay; house has all modern improvements, is trimmed in hardwood and is handsomly decorated; electric light fixtures, shades and screens, sanitary bathroom, nickel fixtures; steam heat; large living room with big brick fireplace, large sunny dining room, bright modern kitchen, butler's pantry, four bright bedrooms; double floors throughout; house is perfectly built and handsomely finished; on landscape wooded plot, 75x140; a big bargain at $5,900. For full particulars and photos write C. J. B., second floor, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

$16 a month will buy this little farm with fine new 6-room house with improvements; dandy stable, hennery, and outbuildings; good garden soil; one hour from city; this is a rare opportunity to start in poultry raising; big business town; all-year work to be had. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room doors; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Elchen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income; wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees, oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price $500; $25 cash will do; would take $3 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Estate, Box 139 Times Downtown.

BIG FRUIT FARM BARGAIN!
68 acres, mile station, main highway, 50 acres cultivated, 3,000 bearing trees, excellent condition, good 8-room house, barn, outbuildings; half mile bay, desirable section; $8,000; worth double! Bargains everywhere. HARVEY B. NEWINS, Woolworth Building. NEW YORK.

Party must have $150 cash at once; willing to sacrifice far below value; pretty house of 7 rooms, bath; heat, gas, electric lights; on 2 lots; 30 minutes out; balance can be paid on $18 a month; move in any time. Owner, Box 138 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $6,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 16 East 34th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
Larchmont.
Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 34d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
BARGAIN—$6,500—EASY TERMS.—Charming country home; plot 90 by 125 feet; high, healthy Orange Mountains; superb views; 8 rooms, bath; open fireplaces, steam heat, laundry, toilet; 35 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y.; ex. station; neighborhood exclusive club, golf and country club, lake; select neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Loft, 40x90; reinforced concrete floors; suitable for light or heavy manufacturing; 9 miles from New York; plenty help to be secured; $75 per month, including heat; lowest insurance in State. Address Loft, 804 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 6 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

I will sacrifice my new house account business reasons; 6 rooms and bath; only 22 minutes' out in the hills of New Jersey; very low price and easy terms for quick sale. Owner, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

Two modern corner steam heated apartment houses, Jersey City Heights; all rented; savings bank mortgage to exchange for private dwelling or house rented in floors. J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

Am forced to sell new 7-room house at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house; $5,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Sale—A bargain to a quick buyer; investment property; all rented; paying 12 per cent. on money invested; must be sold. William Mallett, 138 Central Av., Jersey City.

Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $6,800. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, N. J.

$100 an acre will buy one of the most productive 100-acre farms in N. J., 1½ hours from this city. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

To Let—Furnished.
Garden City, L. I.—Will rent, furnished, seven-room house, all improvements, May 1st or longer; $45. T 150 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

To Sublet.—Attractive corner office suite; 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, singly or en suite; reasonable terms; tenant can become permanent; immediate possession. Inquire Room 910, Fitzgerald Bldg., 1,482 Broadway.

To lease for 20-year term 10,000 square feet, 16th St.; 100 feet from 7th Av. For particulars, apply A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. 'Phone 1276 Chelsea.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light, fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; reasonable rent; would sell. W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES. Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Part of store, basement, or desk room; hardware district. Wells, 88 Walker St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.
Wanted.—Desk room for machinery salesman, 42d St. district; phone, use of stenographer. T 143 Times.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; separate estimate. Send postal 157-159 West 90th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3063 Riverside.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA, 255, 257, 259 West 69th St., near Broadway. 3 room, bath, $30; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.

Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near subway, "L," and surface cars. References absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone 8624 Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

125 WEST 58TH STREET.

Housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath, fully furnished, to sublet at $250 per month for 6 months, or $225 per month for 8 months.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 130-125, northeast corner 94th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 3 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A.—A.—Riverside Drive, 552, north of 127th St.—Six large, light, airy rooms, two baths, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house. Telephone Morningside 7028.

176th, West, (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner, elevator apartment, fourth floor; 4 handsomely furnished complete housekeeping rooms; immaculate, pretty home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3610.

610 WEST 116TH STREET.

2-3 and 5 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; moderate rentals. Apply Thompson, Tel. Morningside—3040.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 8547.

97th, 209 West.—Eight rooms, bath; every room sunny; high-class; elevator; corner apartment; subway. "L"; references essential. Apt. 7E.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. BEIXAS CO.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

APTHORP.—Excellently furnished apartment; eleven rooms, with four baths; till next June. Address Travis, Apthorp, Broadway and 79th St.

144th, 600 WEST.—Four rooms; elevator, telephone; furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 6A.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Floor, 2 large rooms, 2 dressing rooms, and bath; suitable music studio. 51 West 76th.

High-class studio living apartment; two light rooms, bath. Fay, 301 West 57th St.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5413 Chelsea.

493 St., 118 West.—Large, elegant room; first class; kitchenette; moderate.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; all terms; prices now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month.

Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 29 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Rented for a few months by two adults, modern, furnished apartment, all conveniences improvements; references exchanged. Write Box 107 Elberon, N. J.

3RT, well furnished, six rooms and bath; elevator apartment; Heights, 112th-120th st.; rent about $40 monthly. T 156 Times.

Couple want two or three rooms, kitchenette; references exchanged; high-class apartment; $35; references. A. B., 1,616 3d Av.

Apartments to Let.

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
5 large housekeeping rooms, $55.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $90.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
Morningside Av., cor. West 113th St.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
818-828 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
6-7-8 rooms. Rent, $720-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 480 FIFTH AV.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 420 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Volgtlander.

98th, 148 West.—Single, 8 large, light; steam heat, hot water; newly decorated; $45.

157TH, 614 WEST, (near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large light rooms; $40 to $60.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath.
West 47th St. Rent $720.

Wellsmore, n. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 2, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

86 Old Broadway.—4 large, light rooms and bath, hot water supply; $15.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.

Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, linen, use of utensils; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 32 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

STUDIO, 19x80 59 East 59th St.
Alcove and bath, $30.
Fred. T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Mad. Av.

1,761-1,767 Madison Av., (Cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $900, $960.

Elegant apartmebt, suitable for residential or business purposes, 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

58th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.

Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Madison Av.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath, redecorated; strictly first class.

1,787 Madison Av., (Near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath, steam heat and hot water, $31.

"THE TURRETS," 116 Riverside Drive. S. E. corner 84th St Moderate rentals.

129th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

164 East 124th St.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $20-$25.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $28; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 690 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

Apartment Extraordinary.—Marble hall, tiled floor, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, Yale hardware, steam heat, electric lights, telephone service; four rooms, first floor, $36; six rooms, delightful view, $36; four rooms, high, light basement, $16; excellent location, 690 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

263 East Tremont and 1,911 Anthony Av., (Corner of Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $30 to $37.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

8TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

8TH, 12, EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

63D ST., 37 AND 53 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

63D, 28, 30 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; other rooms; fine table.

73D, 19 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

86TH, 55 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen couple.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 903, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

83D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suite; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, also, hall room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large room; private bath; suit select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; references.

68TH, 74 WEST. — Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references.

72D, 258 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; superior accommodations and cuisine; refined clientele.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

74TH, 181 WEST.—30th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 245 WEST.—Attractive, large and medium-sized rooms; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; parlor; dining; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor, dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home; suite suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; private bath; elegantly furnished; also large, sunny, front room; superior home table; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny room; connecting shower; gentleman.

78TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone, booklet on request.

79TH, 121, WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 126 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 45 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

82D, 30 AND 32 WEST.—Large and small rooms; baths; electricity, telephone.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; bath; single room; excellent table.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room, table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; reference required.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH ST., 180 WEST. (BELL 2.)—EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PARTICULAR, HOME-LOVING PEOPLE.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam; electricity; table a specialty.

92D ST., 45 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent; table guests.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 112 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Several single outside rooms; lavatory, electricity, elevator, telephone, Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apt. 7E.

102D, 243 WEST.—Large rooms; very comfortably furnished; with or without private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; private house; couple preferred.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

114TH ST., 506 WEST.—Private Jewish family have light, airy room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; references exchanged. Apt. 43, top.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined house; reference; table guests.

126TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single, adjoining; excellent table; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—A cozy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

LADY having delightful, sunny apartment in elevator house near Central Park West and 96th St. would be glad to share it with woman of refinement; all modern conveniences, home comforts; excellent cuisine; highest references given and required. T 153 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers few well-heated rooms; exceptional surroundings. X 811 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED by two Jewish gentlemen, board in private family, within few blocks of Central Park West and 85th St.; no other guests. T 154 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet and information sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Medium light room, newly furnished; running hot and cold water; steam heat; also extra large, light front parlor; beautifully furnished to suit; steam heated. Ring doctor's bell.

43TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

63D ST., 37 AND 53 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

63D, 28, 30 EAST.—Second floor, three rooms, bath; other rooms; fine table.

73D, 19 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

86TH, 55 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen couple.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 536, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments, one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

97TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; other rooms; steam, electricity. Phone Chelsea 7541.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

23D, 240 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, with piano; other rooms with running water.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $90 per month; same price for one or two persons.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—One large room, with bath, and one single room; reference.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; gentleman.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Rossenu.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Outside, southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Kimball.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; all improvements; telephone.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; near Subway, "L."

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room, steam heat, electricity; gentleman; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; electric lights; also other rooms.

58TH, 558 WEST.—Large, small rooms; connecting; elevator. Phone Columbus 1676, Gedney.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome, large room and alcove; select location; modern conveniences. 2303 Columbus.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated, $2.50 up.

65TH ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure. Thomas.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

273 WEST 70TH ST.

Large rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

70TH ST., 133 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST ST., 106 WEST.—A nicely furnished large room with all conveniences with or without board.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; also parlor floor; all conveniences; Subway; references.

71ST, 214 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, bath adjoining; moderate.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one, two gentlemen; private. Sly.

72D, 288 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

73D, 142 WEST—Handsome suite, other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

73D, 160 WEST.—Spacious front room; large closet, wash room; gentlemen only.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private bath.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front rooms with board; moderate; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; electric light; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, near Subway; references.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 204 WEST. — Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; refined home; phone; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; Subway; owner's residence; references.

79TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, sunny front room; also medium; Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

81ST ST., 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, sunny front room; also small connecting room; single or together; newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 47 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, connecting with bath; also single room; telephone pay station.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent second-floor connecting rooms; private bath; phone; references

83D ST., 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room; light and attractive; private family; gentleman; $8. Halsey.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; quiet, refined; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive, medium, sunny outside room; quiet, refined apartment. Ochs.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Choice room; running water; phone; with responsible private family; $4. Mayer.

341 WEST 86TH ST.

Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH, 332 WEST.—Private family, owning home, will rent single room, next to bath; gentleman; electricity; references required.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

93D, 308 WEST.—New, beautifully furnished single, double rooms, with, without private bath; steam heat, electric light; all comforts; breakfast if desired; private residence.

95D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful suite, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable; near Subway and elevated station. Mrs. E. Burns.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Quiet home, attractive single room; bath adjoining. Apartment 41.

96TH, 231 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room, facing Broadway; very large; also other rooms. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

99TH, 25 WEST.—Nice large private room for respectable couple or gentleman; near Central Park. Mrs. M. Gray.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; telephone, electricity, $2.50, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

101ST ST., 230, (corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

106TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sunny suite; singly; elevator; refined home. Phillips.

106TH, 205 WEST.—Connecting parlor, single room; newly furnished; all improvements. Wettre.

110TH, 200 WEST.—Front room, handsomely furnished; private family; high class. Apt. 5 C.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; by week; gentlemen. Apt. 6L.

112TH ST., 509 WEST.—Cozy, light room; private apartment. Stearns.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private family; suitable for teacher or business woman; elevator.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Sunny, outside room; private family; $5. Apartment 6B.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 4B.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large (double) corner room, overlooking park; great view; exceptional restaurant. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Southeast corner rooms, overlooking Drive; two rooms, with private bath and kitchen; near Columbia, Subway; $6-$7. Apt. 5L.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, home-like rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Corner room; southern exposure; high class. Apartment 44.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apartment 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 6L.

118TH, 426 WEST.—Business men, students; neatly furnished rooms. Apt. 6L.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single, double rooms, also small suites; kitchen privileges Sherman.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room, independent entrance, private family elevator. Carroll.

137TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; shower; elevator; Subway corner. Apartment 67.

140TH, 273 WEST.—Front and adjoining room; one flight; near elevated station; reasonable. Henry.

142D, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room and medium sunny; high-class elevator apartment; Subway. Apt. 6B.

A.—A.—A.—HOTEL MIRA.
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up.
Telephone 2411 Bryant.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms $4 to $7 weekly; double, two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 2,787.—A truly exceptional suite, sitting room, 15x17, four windows; connecting bath; absolute privacy; one, two gentlemen; inspection invited. Telephone 5705 Riverside. Nulsen.

BROADWAY, 2,968, (122d.)—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; sunny, clean, refined; reasonable. Brown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath; two persons; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (West 127th St.)—One block from Riverside Drive, near Subway station, attractive room to rent, Apt. 8T; kitchen privileges.

DESIRABLE front room, bath, West 80s; gentleman, breakfast optional; references. Schuyler—5194.

FRANKLIN AV., 1,275, (169th St.)—Sunny rooms, private house; telephone; cooking; steam.

LARGE, sunny room; all improvements; telephone, elevator, shower bath; handsomely furnished; $5; references; private family; West 164th St. Address Box F 57 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 81. Southern exposure.

PHYSICIAN AND WIFE, having spacious house in West 88th St., would rent home-like room, private lavatory, to gentleman or couple. Phone Schuyler 4307.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water; shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family will rent beautiful front room, single or double; references; convenient to subway. Phone Riverside 8888.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 532, (6F.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath, $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 120th St., corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

TRINITY AV., 1,026.—Large furnished room; heat and bath.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 1 University Place.—Large double and single rooms; private baths; corner house; all light rooms.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 543.—Sitting room and bedroom, with private bath; references.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alley, billiard room, and all club privileges; room, $2.75 to $4 per week. Apply at once, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; we guarantee application without publicity. Write or telephone Bryant 5662.
RELIANCE LEASING CO., 25 West 45th St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and general office assistant wanted for Bronx real estate office. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, S. B. H., 2,215 Westchester Av., Bronx.

COOK, &c.—Wanted, a decent, respectable girl to do good cooking and general housework; good wages; call Thursday between 10 and 12. Mrs. Tousey, 348 Central Park West.

COOK, white, wanted, also do general housework, two in family, four rooms. Apply 12 noon, 321 West 55th St., Apt. 62; references.

HOUSEMAID.—Light-colored girl wanted as housemaid; must be thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Call, with references, The Barnard, Central Park West, corner 91st St.

NURSE wanted, infant's, by private family, Yonkers; competent, neat sewer, assist in chamberwork; must show references that can be supplemented by personal interview with previous employer; good wages. Apply T. L. O., Hotel Wentworth, 59 West 46th St., Thursday, between 12 and 2.

SALESLADY large manufacturing concern desires the services of an experienced saleslady to wait on showroom customers; one that is familiar with ready-to-wear trade; good salary; steady employment; excellent opportunity; none but experienced need apply. Address K 208 Times Downtown.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN wanted, take out child afternoons, possibly remain evenings; mending; references; 5:30-6:30. 681 Madison Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young man to solicit classified advertisements for large daily newspaper on commission basis. Address K 314 Times.

BRIGHT, conscientious young man, about 18, in the office of manufacturing concern; write, giving full particulars. Box 30, 2,121 3d Av.

PERFUMER WANTED.—Competent, reliable man for permanent, steady connection; must have a formula for a high-grade bouquet odor that is to run through a whole line of high-priced toilet preparations which in uniqueness and attractiveness was never surpassed; unequalled opportunity for one who can comply with requirements. Address strictly confidential applications to R. L. Campbell, 9 High Rock Way, Allston, Mass.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING SALESMAN wanted by reputable New York concern; salary. R 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DOLLS AND TOYS; ONLY THOSE WITH WHOLESALE EXPERIENCE AND ESTABLISHED TRADE WILL BE CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION TO ONE WHO CAN MAKE GOOD. FRANK LEVY, INC., 9 EAST BROADWAY.

SALESMAN wanted to handle men's neckwear for large department store trade; commission basis. L 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on the road; good references; for perfumery de luxe; commission. D'Orsay, 716 6th Av.

SALESMAN for Brooklyn territory; experienced only need apply; commission. A. Goldberg & Bros., 122 West 26th St.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; good references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. Automobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school, Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL, executive, sales, and technical openings. Call, write, Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment, shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS wanted to sell new patented automobile accessory; can easily make $100 weekly. Apply 113 West 54th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A.—COMMERCIAL CONCERN.—Two sisters, with limited experience, desire to locate where intelligence and close application will count for advancement; highest references; reasonable salary. Address E. H., care Edwards, 429 6th Av., New York City.

ATTENDANT MAID to elderly lady or invalid by competent woman. T 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; double entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; office details; references; moderate salary. K 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, stenographer and typewriter, 23 years of age, desires position; 5 years with last firm; highest reference; salary $18. K 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience; good at figures, billing, posting; knowledge of typewriting; $9. K 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent; trial balance; refined American; references. K 296 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; American; references. Miss S., 1,119 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Expert, trial balance, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. R 311 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; eleven years' experience; capable taking entire charge office. S 135 Times.

COOK, &c.—Vienna first-class cook, good baker, wishes position by day, week, or month. Tel. Plaza 6488. Anna, 277 E. 62d.

COLORED GIRL, chambermaid in boarding house; reference. Branch, 261 West 47th St.

DESKROOM downtown office building in exchange for office service with small compensation. Stenographer, T 146 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—French, thoroughly competent; day, $4. 48 West 12th St. Chelsea 4076.

FRENCH, by visiting governess, to ladies' children; reading, conversation; terms moderate. Write Madame, 168 East 125th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, North German, refined, competent take care of all household duties, excellent cook, first class city references, wishes position. Miss Hubener, 283 Webster Ave., Jersey City.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Spanish, Irish, German; neat young girls; references; wages, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER—Experienced colored girl wishes housework; reference; willing. Christen, 84 West 135th.

LADIES' MAID; understands hairdressing; willing to assist with other work; good reference. 164 East 28th St., care Fleming.

MAID.—Colored maid, bachelors' apartments or offices; six years' references. Hill, 160 West 77th St.

MANICURING, scalp treatment at ladies' homes, by woman of exceptional experience and references; want only very select people. Address A., 186 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 E. 50th.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences. Address "Rex," 212 West 84th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — English young lady, knowing French, charge one or two children 3 years upward; best references. Marguerite W., 283 W. 24th St. Phone Chelsea 2606.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, French Swissa, desires responsible and permanent situation; shorthand, French, and English; best of references. T 161 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced

GOV. HAMLIN WARNS OF FALSE REMEDIES

Tells 2,000 Bankers at Richmond That Reserve System Is Nearly Ready.

IS SURE OF SUCCESS

Describes Shock to Credit from the War and Explains New System's Lending Power.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—The fortieth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association began here today with nearly 2,000 bankers in attendance. The President of the association, Arthur Reynolds, Gov. Charles S. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, and Representative Glass, Chairman of the House Banking Committee, delivered addresses.

Much of the convention's preliminary work has been disposed of in committee and sectional meetings. Delegates discussed with interest today the proposal to appoint a committee to urge that the Federal Reserve Board seek changes in the Reserve law to make the new system more attractive to State banks and trust companies.

In his address President Reynolds said regarding the new banking system:

"Only wisdom of management by the Directors and officers of the various reserve banks and of the Federal Reserve Board can insure the success of the experiment. It is a just criticism of the measure to say that it does not take the Government out of the banking business, and that it confers upon one of our Government officials an extraordinary power and discretion unwarranted by the spirit of our institutions and repugnant to Republican principles."

Gov. Hamlin told the bankers that he hoped to see the new banking system in operation in a short time, and predicted that it would prove of immense advantage to the country.

"Our present difficulties," Gov. Hamlin said, "do not appear to arise from the scarcity of actual money or bank notes. There seems to be an ample supply in the United States, and much more can be issued. For example, the total of Aldrich-Vreeland notes throughout the United States available for issue amounts to over $1,000,000, while there have actually been shipped to banks only a little over $340,000,000. In the Southern States alone there are available about $160,000,000, while there have been shipped only between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

"The real difficulty would seem to be one of credit. Mutual trust and confidence have been disturbed. As to certain great crops, the demand has temporarily greatly decreased in consequence of the war, and value has left its moorings—the cost of production. Ordinarily such a condition would quickly adjust itself. We should see to it that the remedies proposed are not worse than the disease itself.

"The United States Treasury is in sound financial condition. It possesses ample funds of gold and ample power to increase the gold reserve, should it ever be necessary. It should be remembered that the reserves to be paid into the Federal Reserve banks will not reach their maximum until after the expiration of three years. At the opening, however, the reserve banks will begin operations with a paid in capital of about $18,000,000, and reserve deposits of about $250,000,000.

"It has been asserted that the assets of these banks when they begin operations will give only a limited lending power. It should not be forgotten, however, that this lending power may be greatly increased by the deposits of public moneys, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to place with the reserve banks. Practically all of the Government revenues could be deposited and the Government debts paid by check against such deposits. One can state with confidence that the Federal reserve system at the outset will increase the lending power of the National and Federal reserve banks by scores of millions of dollars."

Representative Carter Glass, one of the authors of the new banking law, and the members of the association that President Wilson deserved supreme credit for the new law. He described it as a "legislative miracle." Mr. Glass said that the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit and transfer Government funds, which was criticised in the address of President Reynolds, had been possessed by the Secretary for the last fifty years. He said he agreed, however, that some Secretary might do wrong, and believed that the reserve law should have provided that the regional banks carry the deposits and act as fiscal agents of the Government.

The Nominating Committee agreed tonight to recommend the election of William A. Law, of Philadelphia, for President, and James K. Lynch, of San Francisco, for Vice President. Mr. Law now is Vice President. The Executive Council probably will select tomorrow the next convention city. Seattle, Toledo, Columbus, and San Francisco are contenders for the honor.

MAYOR OUT JUST IN TIME.

Auto in Which Mitchel Was Riding Collapsed Soon After He Quits It.

Mayor Mitchel was saved from what might have been a serious accident yesterday afternoon by his bodyguard, John "Red" Phelan. The Mayor had just finished a trip of inspection through the parks of Queens Borough, and was on his way to a reception at the Flushing Hospital. He was riding in an old automobile bought at second hand by the Queens Park Department two years ago and rebuilt. With him were Park Commissioner John Weier, Bertram de N. Cruger, the Mayor's executive secretary, and John Blades, Commissioner Weier's driver. The Mayor's own car driven by Phelan and occupied by Carl F. Pilat, landscape architect for the Park Board, was close behind.

As the two cars were rolling along the North Hempstead turnpike at high speed Phelan noticed that something seemed to be wrong with the hinder part of the other car. He drove up alongside and told Blades to stop, and it was found that the right supporting rod of the rear axle of the old car had been broken. The entire party, except Blades, then transferred to the Mayor's own car and went on to Flushing.

Blades started back very slowly toward the Park Department's offices in Forest Park, but before he had gone a hundred yards the broken framework gave way; and the back part of the car, as eyewitnesses put it, "sat down in the road like a cow." Had the breakdown come while the car was running at high speed it could hardly have failed to result in serious injury to the occupants.

NORMAN—the new ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

CYANIDE IN CANDY SENT TO ROBT. GAIR

Young Draughtsman Held for Trying to Poison Wealthy Brooklyn Family.

GOT WARNING BY LETTER

Prisoner Tells Police It Was a Ruse to Win the Favor of Box Manufacturer.

A man who said he was Louis Bocklie, 24 years old, a draughtsman seeking work, was arrested in his apartment at 530 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, last night, charged with assault in the first degree committed by sending a box of poisoned candy to Robert Gair, of 120 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, a wealthy paper box manufacturer and President of the Robert Gair Company, the works of which are in several large buildings near the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

After several hours of grilling the police say they got a confession from the prisoner.

But the young man denied that he meant to poison Mr. Gair or any of his family, although he admitted, according to the police, that he put potassium cyanide in each piece of candy sent to Mr. Gair.

The candy, he said, was only part of a ruse by which he hoped to gain Mr. Gair's good graces and obtain employment from him. His purpose, he said, was first to warn Mr. Gair in a letter to which he signed his name and then send the candy anonymously as if it had come from another source.

Mr. Gair received the letter of warning on Oct. 8. Bocklie's name was signed to it, and his address was given. The letter said:

"I was on the Brooklyn Bridge the other day when an old man approached me and began talking socialism and damning the rich. He pointed to your factory and said, 'There's a man who has made a pile of money. He is too rich. He ought to be put out of the way, and I am going to do it. I'm going to send him enough poisoned candy to kill him and his whole family.'

After receiving the letter Mr. Gair did nothing until two days later when he received a half-pound box of chocolate candy. Then he turned both the letter and the candy over to acting Captain Coughlin, of the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau.

Detectives Drum and McVea, who were put on the case, surmised that Bocklie had sent both letter and candy, so they set a watch for him at his apartment, where he lives with his mother and two sisters. They did not see him about the place until last night, when they arrested him.

At first the prisoner admitted sending only the letter, stoutly asserting that he had told the truth in it. But after he had been put through a severe cross-examination at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, the detectives say, he told the whole story of his attempt to win Mr. Gair's good will. Whether he really poisoned the candy the police could not say, as it was sent to the city laboratories for analysis only yesterday. Bocklie said, according to the police, that he inserted a small amount of poison into each piece with a needle.

Bocklie's mother and sisters were not at home when he was arrested, but they were notified later by the police. Soon one of the sisters, about 20 years old, went to Headquarters and hysterically pleaded with the police to release her brother. She said he was not a "bad boy" and had meant no harm she was sure. She became so hysterical when the police refused that it was necessary to put her in the care of a matron for several hours.

The candy sent Mr. Gair was of a cheap variety and carelessly packed in a rough box. It is hardly probable, Mr. Gair said, that either he or any of his family would have eaten it under any circumstances.

MARKS PROMISES BARGAINS.

Prices Will Be Cut In Free Markets on Saturday.

There are to be bargain days in the four free markets and Borough President Marks has designated Saturday as the first day when prices will be cut in the Queensboro Bridge Market. Forty barrels of potatoes will be sold on Saturday by one dealer at 80 cents a bushel. Beets and carrots will sell at three bunches for five cents; cabbages, corn and tomatoes will be sold at a reduction of from five to twenty per cent. Fruits, fish and meat prices will also be cut.

Here are some of the prices: Grape fruit, 3 cents each; cauliflower, 5 cents each; honey, 14 cents a pound; string beans at 5 cents a quart; navel corned beef at 8 cents a pound; sausage at 12½ cents a pound; forequarter of lamb, 1 6cents a pound; sirloin, 18½ cents a pound; three jars of homemade jelly, 25 cents; lettuce at 3 cents a head; large Bermuda onions, 2 cents each; sardines at 5 cents a can; coffee at 17 cents and salmon at 10 cents a can.

Fifteen members of the domestic science class of the Ethical Culture School who visited the open markets last week, report a saving of from 3 to 50 per cent. in the purchase of fruits and vegetables.

INQUIRY INTO BILLARD NOTE.

Attorney of Gov. Hill's Estate Before New Haven R. R. Grand Jury.

Norman L. Bassett of Augusta, Me., who was counsel for the estate of the late Gov. John F. Hill, and another Maine lawyer, Benjamin G. Ward, were before the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the affairs of the New Haven Railroad, yesterday to tell about the note for $1,500,000 found among the papers of the late Gov. Hill.

Mr. Bassett said he would not talk about the matter except before a Grand Jury or in court. Even when it was suggested that the note made it look as though Gov. Hill had been an intermediary by which the money made by Billard in the New Haven transactions was transferred to other persons, Mr. Bassett was silent.

It is understood that neither Mr. Bassett nor any member of Gov. Hill's family knew of the note until it was found after his death.

COUPLE HELD FOR MURDER.

Snake Charmer and Her Companion Charged with Killing Iowa Farmer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Ruth McCullough, a twenty-year-old "snake charmer," and her companion, Clarence McCormick, eighteen-year-old son of a Hedrick, Iowa, farmer, were arrested here today charged with the murder of I. W. Mellott, a wealthy farmer of Hedrick, and are said by the police to have confessed their guilt in writing.

Mellott, according to information received here, was shot while in his automobile and his head crushed. The purpose of the murder, which took place Oct. 9, was robbery.

The arrest was made early today by Sheriff W. E. Knox of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Sheriff E. J. Grimes of Keokuk County, assisted by a local detective, as the pair were about to be evicted from a West Side rooming house for nonpayment of rent. The fugitives were penniless. The robbery netted them only $23 and McCormick had been unable to obtain employment.

The "snake charmer" was a follower of county fairs and street carnivals, and McCormick met her at one of these in Illinois. He became infatuated and followed her from place to place.

In a written statement, made later in the afternoon, McCormick exonerated Mrs. McCullough. He said he shot Mellott to get money to marry the woman, who had promised to obtain a divorce.

McCormick and Mrs. McCullough were taken to Ottumwa, Iowa, tonight.

GIRL IN TROUSERS SET OUT FOR WEST

But Mary Dundon Tired of Life as a Boy After Vain Attempt to Board Freight Train.

RAN AWAY A WEEK AGO

Unable to Find Job, She Slept Several Nights on Roof of Old Home —Had Hair Cut.

Fifteen-year-old Mary Dundon of 41 West Fifty-sixth Street, who disappeared a week ago yesterday, has reappeared and gone back to school after several days of life as a boy. Mary was living with Mrs. Claire Schopt, and had recently been sent to the Paulist Fathers' school. Here, though well enough satisfied in other ways, she was separated from her old playmates at the West Forty-seventh Street Public School, which she attended last year and this circumstance made her discontented. On Oct. 7 her dissatisfaction crystallized. On counting up she found that she had $2, enough to make a start in the world, and because life had not been altogether satisfactory to Mary Dundon, she decided to start out this time as a boy.

So Mary invested most of her capital in a shirt, a pair of knickerbockers and a haircut. Thus disguised she slipped out of the house, confident that nobody in the neighborhood would recognize her and that she would soon find work.

Nobory recognized her, but before long Mary perceived that these are hard times, and that jobs are hard to get, even for boys. Her sole satisfaction lay in the fact that nowhere was she recognized as a girl.

But even this was small satisfaction when her money began to give out. Unwilling as yet to abandon her scheme, Mary slipped back to the neighborhood of her old home and revealed her secret to one or two of her girl friends, and with their assistance she managed to stretch out a capital of 40 cents to supply enough bread, cakes, and coffee for several days. The weather was fine, and for several nights in a row the girl slept on the roof of the house at 522 West Thirty-ninth Street, where she lived last year.

But the unsuccessful attempts to get a job took the edge off the wild, free life, and when a cold snap came Mary decided that she had had enough of camping out in Manhattan. She would go West. Her best chance, she thought, would come if she tried to board a freight train in the outskirts of the city, so she walked by night to 237th Street and Riverdale Avenue and attempted to slip on a freight train in the early hours of morning. But an alert brakeman saw the awkward attempts of a "boy," who had as yet had no great experience in boarding freight trains, and turned loose such a volley of language that Mary decided that being a boy was not worth the trouble.

So she walked back to Fifty-sixth Street, slipped in when Mrs. Schopt was out, and left away the shirt and knickerbockers as souvenirs. When Mrs. Schopt came home she found Mary tired, hungry, and dutifully repentant; and the next morning the girl went back to the school from which she had fled a few days before.

SUFFRAGE PLEDGE OF $3,100

Substantial Gifts Made by Women at the Rochester Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 14.—There was rejoicing among suffragists attending the annual convention of the State Association this afternoon, when Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey of Buffalo pledged $1,000 for the campaign. Other pledges were as follows: Mrs. McDaniels of Syracuse, $500; Mrs. Daley of Yonkers, $100; Mrs. Richard Aldrich of New York, maintenance of headquarters for the First Assembly District at Poughkeepsie, and also $1,500 for the Second District; Dutchess County.

A feature of tomorrow's programme will be a parade from downtown to Convention Hall, where a mass meeting will be held at night. James Lees Laidlaw of New York, President of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, is enlisting prominent men here to march with the women. Every delegate and visiting suffragist at the convention is expected to take part.

Among speakers at the mass meeting will be Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction in New York City; Miss Lillian Wald, head of the Nurses Settlement, New York, and Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, President of the association. Mrs. Brown is the only candidate named to succeed herself at the election, which will be held tomorrow.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 14.—To get away from the lodge style of organization, to abolish dues and to organize strictly along the lines of political parties was the procedure urged by speakers at the annual convention of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, which opened here yesterday. Mrs. Laura Clay said that nothing hampered the work of suffragists in Indiana so much as faulty methods or organization.

AID HOLY LAND TOURISTS.

Cruiser Ordered to Jaffa with $75,000 for Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt, of the Navy Department, announced today that the armored cruiser North Carolina had been ordered to Alexandretta, to take on board $75,000 which is to be distributed to Americans in Asia Minor who are in need of funds.

From Alexandretta the North Carolina will sail with this money to Jaffa, the nearest port to Jerusalem, where a number of missionaries, tourists and others have assembled and are waiting for funds.

The State Department arranged for the dispatch of these funds by making a deposit with the Canadian branch of the Bank of England, and the gold was provided by the Egyptian branch of that bank. Only a portion of the sum of $75,000 will be used. The rest of the gold will be sent nothward along the coast toward Smyrna for distribution under the direction of the American Ambassador at Constantinople.

The armored cruiser Tennessee, now at Brindisi, Italy, has been ordered to Beirut to relieve the North Carolina.

Register Tomorrow.

Tomorrow and Saturday are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

Ask Your Dealer For

DOTWOOD

The Latest Style in Fancy Madras Collars, it's an

E&W RED MAN

Made in America 2 for 25 cents

EARL & WILSON

MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

HIPPODROME

6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.

WARS OF THE WORLD

Every Night at 8 — 1000 — Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50; Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.

Special Friday, Peace Society & Clergyman Night. Next Sun.—Manuel Quiroga, Nahan Franko Orch.

PRINCESS THEATRE. Sat. Night OPENING OCT. 17.

Five New One-Act Plays. "Phipps"; "Dreams"; "The Goal"; "The Cat and the Cherub"; "Little Face."

42ND ST., WEST OF B'WAY. Phone 5218 Bryt. LYRIC Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

EVIDENCE

With C. AUBREY SMITH.

A PLAY IN WHICH THERE IS NOT A DULL MOMENT.—PRESS.

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8, & Last Sat. Mat. 25c-$1.

LAST WEEK The Story of the Rosary

EXTRA SEAT SALE TODAY

William A. Brady's Majestic Production.

LIFE

21 Scenes—400 People—82 Speaking Parts.

PRICES 25 CENTS TO $1.50.

TELEGRAPH AND RESERVATIONS FILLED IN ORDER OF RECEIPT.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday 2:15.

Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.

DANCING AROUND with AL. JOLSON

And Co. of 100 inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE. SUNDAY NIGHT—100 JUBILEE CONCERT.

Maxine Elliott's THEATRE. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

WALKER WHITESIDE in Mr. Wu

BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

COMEDY Thes., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tuesday & Saturday, 2:15.

Hit of New York. CONSEQUENCES & London Season.

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. THE HAWK

LITTLE THEATRE WILL OPEN TUES. EVE., OCT. 20TH, with the Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS

SEAT SALE TODAY.

Chez Maurice 50th and Broadway. Tonight

Formerly Palais de Danse. Phone 9280 Col.

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THE KING'S FAVORITES.

FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today. 25 & 50c.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

Next Week—Olga Petrova in PANTHEA.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE 48TH ST., EAST OF B'WAY. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

New York completely captivated by this wonderfully Fascinating Dramatic Novelty

"My Lady's Dress' is a tour de force of the most remarkable ingenuity."—Press.

"It is nothing less than a human fabric from the loom of Life. I am quite sure you will like 'My Lady's Dress.'"—Eve. World.

"'My Lady's Dress' reveals the author of 'Kismet' and the co-author of 'Milestones' as a writer of most interesting and original plays. From the outskirts of the city they will come to see 'My Lady's Dress.'"—N. Y. Herald.

My Lady's Dress

By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

"Edward Knoblauch's play is in fact a series of separate episodes, each complete in itself, always delightful, imaginative and picturesque, and engrossing throughout."—N. Y. Sun.

"If there is a more charming dramatic fantasy than 'My Lady's Dress' anywhere in or out of New York at present we should like to know the name of it."—Eve. Sun.

"Like a pearl necklace, 'The Dress' of the play is dependent on the beauty of its parts."—N. Y. Times.

SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Sat. 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES. THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND.

JOHN DREW

TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH. SEATS TODAY. WILLIAM GILLETTE in the Drama, "DIPLOMACY." BLANCHE BATES. MARIE DORO.

Knickerbocker, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.

JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN

THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 42d St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

A LAUGHING RIOT

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30

LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.

INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 4th Av. Evs. 45c to $1. Mats. Wed. 25c to $1. Sat. 25c, $1, $1.50, $1.75.

"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."

Next Week—"DAMAGED GOODS."

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25 to $1. Wed. Mats. 25-50c.

TOMORROW NIGHT—SEATS NOW.

JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER.

DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

FULTON Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.

45th St., W. of B'way. TWIN BEDS

B'way, Evs. 8:20.

LYCEUM 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY, Sat. 2:15.

THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES

NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3033 Bryant.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. 2:30.

DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

WEBER'S —NOW— Afts. & Nights CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCHESTRA 25c

FIFTY TUES., OCT. 20 SEAT SALE NIGHTS TODAY.

MONTGOMERY & STONE "CHIN CHIN" AT THE GLOBE B'way & 46th St.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THE BROADWAY THEATRE BROADWAY AT 41ST STREET IS GIVING A GREAT BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW

NOTHING BETTER IN GREATER NEW YORK

10 ACTS OF CLASS 10

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A coterie of 8 pretty girls, aided by McBride & Cavanaugh, in a laughable musical comedy, "Sea Shore Frolics."

INTERNATIONAL SEXTETTE A Musical Treat.

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ARTHUR SULLIVAN & CO. In Aaron Hoffman's Underworld Playlet, "STRAIGHT."

Stewart, Walker & Steele The Variety Trio. | Walters & Johnson Colored Comedians

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Smoking Permitted in Balcony & Loges.

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M. JARDIN DE DANSE EVELYN NESBIT (Mrs. Thaw)

Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass, Lewis Sloden, others.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:30 25-50c

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ROBERT EMMET AND OTHER HEROES IN A SOUL-STIRRING FILM, WITH MUSIC.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Next to 11:30 P. M. to 10. Robert Edeson, "Where the Trail Divides." Strand Orch. & Quartette. Next Week, "The County Chairman."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. DAVE MARION Burlesque Himself Matinee Today. Ladies, 10c., 25c.

OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions bought & sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, HOTEL NORMANDIE, Broadway & 36th St. Phone 3560 Greeley.

PARK Thes., Columbus Cir. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Phone 9580 Col.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell IN G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:20. NOW PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE.

THE MIRACLE MAN

GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.

"ON TRIAL"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. & 3d Av. Next Sat. Next Mon., Fannie Ward, "Madam President." JULIAN ELTINGE in THE CRINOLINE GIRL

To-Night CHARLES S. Whitman Will Talk to College Men.

HEADQUARTERS WHITMAN COLLEGE MEN'S LEAGUE, 30 EAST 41ST ST.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

Rose Gardens Theatre First and Only Submarine Moving Pictures. "THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA." 5 & 9:20 P. M.

Rose Gardens Danse Dancing. Dining. Cabaret de Luxe. 53d St. from 5 P. M. to Closing.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. KITTY GORDON, JOAN Clark Bergman in "The Society Buds." Belle Baker, others.

COLONIAL The Two Mat. 25c. MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE & Florence Tempest, Harry Hereford & Co.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Sylvester Schaffer And 6 Feature Acts.

FIRST QUIROGA CONCERT

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT (Seats on Sale). Greatest Living Spanish Violinist MANUEL QUIROGA

Assisted by JEANNE JOMELLI, Soprano. Nahan Franko and Orch. Prices 25c to $1.50.

At the NEW YORK HIPPODROME.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday, Aft., Oct. 18, at 2.

Piano Recital RUDOLPH GANZ

(Benefit Swiss Relief Fund.) Steinway Piano.

CENTURY CENTRAL PARK, W. 63D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "MADAM BUTTERFLY," with Ewell, Howard, Harrold, Chalmers, Jacchia. Tonight & Sat. Mat., "LOHENGRIN," with Freeman, Lenska, Kingston, Kreidler, Marr, Weldon, Knoch. Next week, "Madam Butterfly" and Jewels of the Madonna." Concert Sunday Night.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & B'way. 2:30 & 8:30. Military Drama in 4 Parts, "THE TANGLE." Romance in 2 Parts, "THE LOCKED DOOR."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Night, "DER MUEDE THEODOR" (Schwank)

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. European War Army & Navy Commanders

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinee, 25c. to 75c. "ANY NIGHT." WILLARD, BONITA, Deep Sea Divers, Al Fields & Jack Lewis, others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Park Ave. & 42d St. Evenings 8:15. FAY FOSTER CO. Today.

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Everything interesting and educational. 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50 cents

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Afternoon and Evening. Lessons in dancing, 25c. per half hour. Admission, 25c., including skating rink and dancing.

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